

**Los Angeles
Mining Review
1904**

Volumes 15-16

A Scrapbook of Articles
Primarily Pertaining to
Southern California
Mining Activity

Assembled by
Alan Hensher

JAN 2 1904

THE HAMILTON GOLD MINE

Story of How Repeated Disappointments Were Finally Crowned with Success

FROM THE ANTELOPE, CALIFORNIA, VALLEY GAZETTE

THE Lida, or as it is better known, the Hamilton mine, is situated in Kern county, in Antelope Valley (California) about four miles westerly from Rosamond.

The discovery of this rich deposit of ore shows what perseverance will accomplish. E. M. Hamilton came to Rosamond in October, 1897 and after prospecting and panning from every gulch on the hill where the mine is, he located claims covering a large dyke of what was supposed to be rich ore, and put up a two-stamp mill to work the same. It was a disappointment, however, for the dyke, when out-cropping, was only coated with a thin wash of ore, milling on the average about \$2 per ton. For about a year he worked this deposit and mined it by himself. He would blast four or five tons of it, carry it up the ladder in sacks on his shoulder and cart it down to the mill. He then hauled a load of sage brush—fuel for the engine—and milled the ore. Enough was realized in this way to provide a scant grub stake and hay for the solitary man and his faithful horse, "Old Bird," but at the old gentleman became all but discouraged. He determined to abandon the claims. Fortune directed him to prospect the claims again, and this time success was his. The rich chimney or chute of ore of what constitutes the mine today was uncovered.

This induced Wm. Carter to join him at the time, and share a third of the product. They shipped twenty-one tons of ore to the Selby smelter and received \$4,500 net therefrom.

Since then Mr. Hamilton has put up a five-stamp mill and worked his own ore. The second good run milled was \$200 per ton. He has worked the mine and mill only intermittently since, averaging a small run every four months since that time, and has cleaned up about \$175.

At present the mine has a depth of 115 feet. At the bottom of the shaft the ledge is about sixteen feet in width; the average width throughout is four feet. The ledge is reached by means of a crosscut tunnel which taps it at 115 feet depth. From this the vein is exploited by numerous drifts and three winzes. The dip of the ledge is 13 degrees east of south, incline 72 degrees, and north by northwest. The country rock is porphyry and granite, and here and there concretionary igneous rock.

The last three clean-ups from small runs of Mr. Hamilton are as follows: June, 55 tons, \$16,800; November, 100 tons, \$12,400; and 26 tons. These amounts are the clean-up from the plates and battery of the mill. The tailings, treated by the cyanide process, yield from 10 to 15 percent more.

There are other properties adjacent to the Lida which have produced some rich ore, but are, at present lying idle.

CALIFORNIA.

San Bernardino.

San Bernardino Sun: The Dale Telephone company has filed articles of incorporation. The company is incorporated for the purpose of constructing a telephone system to connect the Santa Fe railroad with Dale, and to connect with the telephone lines leading to the Supply, Ivanhoe, O. K. and Brooklyn mines.

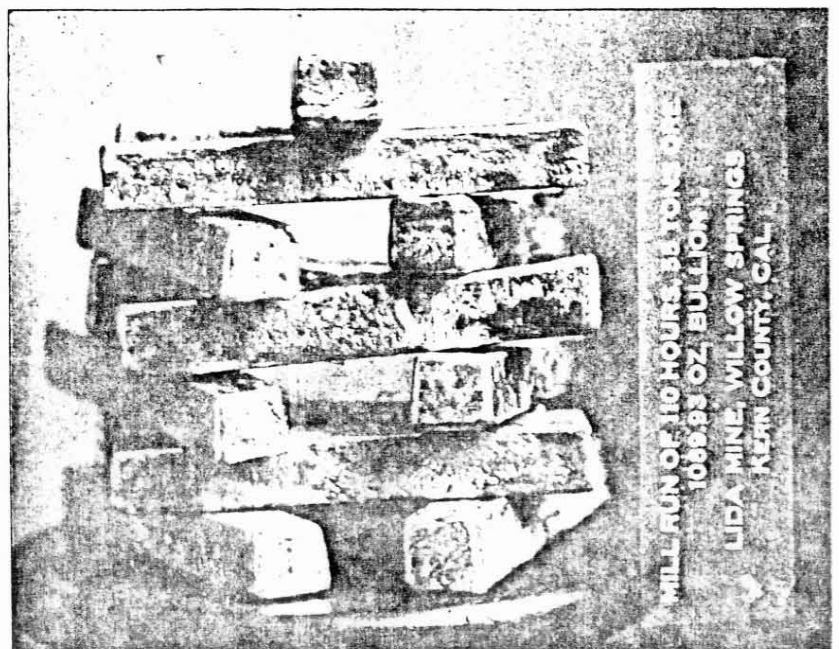
News has been received of what is reported as an important gold strike in the old Big Horn mine, on the summit of North Baldy, operated by the Lowell and California Mining Company. According to the report, a stringer of rich gold-bearing rock has been encountered in the ledge on the 600-foot level.

Riverside County.

A transfer has just been made of the following claims by William Haerle and wife to H. X. Goetz, of Santa Monica, the consideration being \$10,000. "Rosalie, gold and copper," "South-erly Extension," "Kodak Copper," "But," "Jerome Extension," "Indiano," "Hearle Extension," "Ada and Victor," all situated in Riverside county.

Inyo.

The Reward mine has closed down completely. It is reported that a radical change will be made in the management, a new power system installed and the mine started up again soon.



1-2-04 JAN 2 04

1-9-04 JAN 9 04

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NEVADA.

Searchlight.

The following items are from the Searchlight newspaper:

Both the Good Hope and the Cyrus Noble have closed down.

W. L. Cohen, acting for the Searchlight Gold-Copper company, has put four men to work on the company's property at Black mountain, eight miles east of town. According to Mr. Colton a 300-foot shaft is to be sunk.

The Nippeno Mining company operating in the Crescent district, twelve miles west of Searchlight has lately made an important strike. Recent development has uncovered a large body of ore of very high grade, a great deal of it showing free gold.

SEARCHLIGHT, NEVADA.

Quartette Operating to Its Full Capacity. Southern Nevada. New Era.

Searchlight, Nev., Jan. 6.

[Special Correspondence.]

January is the eighth month since the local Miners' Union declared a strike against the Quartette Mining company, which resulted in a sympathetic closing-down of all the larger properties in the district. Early in August the Quartette resumed with non-union miners, and in quick succession the various other mines followed suit. Today the strike is a strike in name only, half a dozen ring-leaders, who know that their reign is over the day the strike is declared off, are holding the weaker members in line and contesting any move made by the more conservative element towards giving up the fight. The strike as it exists today has little or no effect upon the companies. They are operating to their full capacity and have a better class of employees than ever before. The business men are the chief sufferers, as the union is doing everything possible to boycott the district and to retard its advancement.

The position of the union as an absurd one, in that the Quartette company, against whom it is striking, is today paying the desired union scale of wages to all capable men and granting to all employed underground an eight-hour day. The position taken by the company is that it is willing to pay the scale to all who are worth it, but that it refuses to pay it to incompetent miners just because they belong to the union. There are no prospects of the strike being declared off, and such as it is, it will probably exist for an indefinite period.

The Quartette is paying dividends with its ten-stamp mill at the mine. The main shaft is being sunk to the 7th level. The supply of water is constantly increasing, and it is only a question of time before the twenty stamps at the Colorado River will be moved up to the mine.

The showings at the Southern Nevada company's property are better today than ever before. It is claimed that the mill run last Sunday was the biggest in the history of that mine. Mr. A. M. Jennings, president of the company, is spending the winter here and giving his personal attention to the management of affairs.

The New Era company has about completed its new ten-stamp mill and will soon be dropping the stamps on ore. This company has developed its property in a careful and conservative manner and merits the success it is now meeting.

Among other properties which are showing up exceptionally well, are the Empire Consolidated Mining company and the Searchlight Mining & Milling company. The former property is located sixteen miles south of Searchlight in the Newberry range of mountains and the latter adjoins the famous Blossom mine.

The Good Hope, under bond by Dr. P. D. Carper of Los Angeles, is being steadily developed. The Cyrus Noble is at present closed down, but is expected to resume operations within a few days. Neither are the Rambler, Duplex or Parallel working.

BIG BORER.

The Fulton Engine Works have just installed at their plant in Los Angeles a boring machine which has a capacity of from seven to ten feet in width, and is, without exception, the largest boring machine in Southern California. It weighs 50,000 pounds and was shipped to the Fulton Engine Works from Wilmington, Delaware.

ASSESSMENT.

The Cuchuras Mining Company, principal place of business in Los Angeles, Cal., has levied an assessment of one dollar per share, upon the capital stock, payable immediately; delinquent February 6, 1904.

MISS SYDNEY VAIL, formerly Assistant Secretary of the SOUTHWEST MINERS' ASSOCIATION, is located at 316 Bullard Block, 156 North Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal., where she is prepared to do general and mining correspondence, writing of mining prospectuses, reports, notices, etc. Telephone 1446.

LOS ANGELES MINING REVIEW, 1904

1904, Jan 2, p 11: "Yellow Aster Costs."

F.W. Barton, sup't. reported that the total cost of Yellow Aster ore is \$2.06 3-4 a ton.

1904, Jan 16, p 9: "Mapping the Counties."

State Mineralogist Aubury has finished the field work for bulletins on Mariposa and Kern counties and on the oil fields. -S.F. Call. "... All sorts of wild and ungrounded stories have been retailed concerning the oil fields of this State for years, and the lack of reliable data has handicapped legitimate business."--S.F. Call.

Jan 16, p 16: "Mining Notes."

Bridgeport Chronicle-Union: It is rumored that the Cyanide Company has reached an agreement with ranchers near Mono Lake and will begin lowering the lake in the spring.

1904, Jan 23, p 13: "For Sale."

A group of 3 claims in Riverside County. Ore averages \$21 in gold a ton; 50 tons on dump. Address "Palms." Mining Review.

Jan 23, p 14: "San Bernardino."

San Bern. Times-Index: Omeara Lynch people have sunk their double-compartment shaft 50 ft and are drifting on ore body, which is assaying near \$100. Mine 2 miles n. of Vanderbilt.

Dr. Murphy of Manvel has just uncapped a rich ledge on Holy Terror lode, carrying gold, silver, and lead. It adjoins Omeara Lynch prop.

The Trio Mining Co. has found a large body of copper ore nr Manvel. 1904, Jan 30, p 14: "San Diego." Julian Miner. // Was 300 ft of tunnels.

A large body of rich ore discovered in Panchita Mine // 100 ft shaft. near Julian still holds out. The 1-stamp mill has been crushing ore since Jan. 1 and has "yielded handsome returns."

Specimens of gold hyacinth has been found in Maydon Valley. ~~xx~~ south of Camp.

p 14: "Kern."

The last milling of ore from the Butte Mine, near Landsburg, yielded \$5.300 from 67 tons of ore.

The¹⁴ Sunshine cleaned up last week 81 tons of ore worth \$150 a ton.

Feb 6, p 14: "Inyo."

Inyo Independent: A test run of ore from Patchiff Mine proved so satisfactory that it will be worked.

Vomberg started up his mill in Mtn Spring Canyon a few days ago; the recovery from the outside plates shows that the ore is "very satisfactory."

The Deward Gold Mining and Milling Company last year spent \$80,000 on its mill and power house. A 200-stamp mill and 120-kilowatt generator were installed; the power came from a fall in the William Penn Colonial Assn ditches.

p 14-15: "San Bernardino."

In a crosscut at the 100-ft level of the Orange Blossom, ore showing \$164 in gold and copper was struck.

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Jan 9, 1904, p 14: "Diverside."

Perris Progress: A large of good-paying ore, 24 to 32 inches thick, has been struck in Meniffee Mine.

" p 14: "Kern."

Pand. Miner: The shaft on the Merced has been sunk to 83 feet and the sup't was instructed to push it to 150 ft.

At Joburg, the Pinmore Mill, ~~was~~ burned Oct. 31, 1903, has been rebuilt.

Jan 16, 1904, p 14: "San Bernardino."

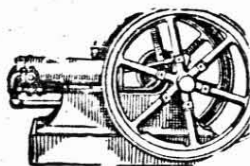
Times-Index: A strike 9 miles from Ludlow group ~~yielded~~ assaying. \$3.50 in gold, \$11 in silver, and some copper.

Sun. In Flondike Mine, north of Calico, a strike at 175 ft showed mill test values of \$12.50 a ton.

JAN 9 04

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GOOD NEWSPAPER WORK

This is a large subject, but we shall endeavor to deal with it for our present purpose within the limits of this article.

A good newspaper, as does a bad one, exercises much influence over the community in which it is published. There is such a thing as a newspaper—so called—without influence; such a newspaper may be best described as a non-entity. With such we have nothing to do. We are speaking of newspapers that are possessed of sufficient character as to influence their communities, the power so exercised being for good or for evil, just in proportion as the articles printed in their columns have an elevating or degenerating effect upon the human mind. We may take the Los Angeles Times as the illustration of a newspaper that has exercised a beneficial influence. There is about it an absence of hysteria; an absence of any striving after imaginary pictorial effects, which too often are but the evidence of a diseased mind. But what we desire to more particularly refer in this article are the special editions issued by the Times from time to time, and, especially at this time, to its Midwinter Number, published on New Year's day. The special editions of that paper may be classed among the great up-builders of this Southland; the sound, solid, substantial missionary work that they have performed cannot be over-estimated; their contents have carried conviction to the mind of the distant reader and the influence so exercised has resulted in making him a dweller in Southern California.

The story of the growth of Los Angeles has never been better told than in two views in this latest Midwinter Number, one of which shows Broadway as it was in the year 1886, the other as it is in 1903. The changes that the city has undergone during those seventeen years are more than remarkable, and are indicative of the changes that all Southern California has undergone, as also, in some measure, the changes that all this southwestern region has undergone during that comparatively short period of time. This Midwinter Number of Times, embracing more than one hundred pages of interesting articles and illustrations, is emblematic of the substantial growth of this great section of the United States and for growth and for the prosperity has accompanied it, we are, all of us, indebted in the greatest measure to the Los Angeles Times.

JAN 9 04

AMALIE DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

The Zenda's New Mill and Tramway. United Mining Company. The Gold Peak. The Barbarosa Group Bonded. The Bakersfield Smelter.

1-9-04 (16) SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WORK is progressing nicely on the Zenda mill. If the weather continues favorable for a short time longer the Zenda company will be out of danger of delays from storms. Their sixty-ton Colorado Iron Works mill is almost housed, and they have eight of the seven towers of the tramway completed. The tramway is four thousand feet long, runs by gravitation, and has a capacity of 100 tons in ten hours. About twenty-five men are employed by this company at present and they expect to have their plant in operation the first week in February. The Zenda mine is in condition to deliver ore to the tramway as fast as the latter can handle it. There is a thirty-foot ledge of \$12 concentrating ore in this mine, and owing to the hanging wall having slid away, they have two years' work quarrying before they have to go underground. Deitz electric drills will be used and the whole plant lighted by electricity generated at the mill. Oil will be used for fuel.

The United Mining company has erected several buildings for housing an assay plant and for camping quarters, and has also leased the milling plant of the Caliente company for the purpose of testing ore from the different claims. This company has uncovered several rich stringers of free-milling ore, while at other places large bodies of base ore were encountered. While the latter ore contains cadmium and arsenic, which make it unsuitable for amalgamation, it will be milled and concentrated and then reduced in a smelter, the process of which is the exclusive idea of Mr. F. H. McMechen, assayer for the company. Tests made on a small scale have proven entirely satisfactory to the company.

Little, if any, of the ore in the Amalie district is free-milling. High-grade ore is sent direct to the smelter and low-grade ore is milled and concentrated, or in case no mill is on the property, it is saved for the purpose of concentrating some day. The Gold Peak company has a small mountain about \$30 ore on the dump, the high-grade ore being sent to San Francisco. This company is working in a rich pocket, neither beginning nor to the pocket, and refuse to give any information as to their future plans, as it will depend altogether on the beginning and end of their pocket is. However, Mr. Layng, president of the Gold Peak Company, says that if the ore holds out, in conjunction with a San Francisco company, will erect a smelter, probably at Caliente, oil to be used for the patent being that of Mr.

H. H. Blood and associates (Gold Peak Mining Co.) made final payment on the Zenda mine a short

time ago, which they purchased from Messrs. Hamp Williams, J. E. Miller and others, for \$22,000.

The owners of the Amalie mine have bonded the Barbarosa group and are building a road from their mill to the mines. As soon as the road is completed they will run a tunnel to the ledge. The Barbarosa group is situated about one and a half miles north of the old Amalie mine, in the Amalie ridge. Some very rich quartz has been taken from these claims, though very little development work has ever been done on them. During the shutdown of the Amalie plant, while tied up in litigation, the property was well placed with the First National Bank of Globe, in escrow. The consideration named in the deed is \$200,000 on which a payment of \$6,000 has been made by Mr. Gaylord.

On account of the poor road from the Amalie mine to Caliente, a distance of about sixteen miles, a numerously-signed petition was sent to the board of supervisors. Since then the road has been somewhat improved. The road runs in the canyon, alongside and in the bed of the creek, and since the Kern County Land Company fenced in their land on each side of the road the heavy freight teams are compelled to cross almost impassable places. On account of the rough roads, wrecks of freight teams carrying ore and supplies are a common sight.

The smelter of the Pacific Smelting company at Bakersfield, is expected to be in operation within sixty days. The plant will consist, to commence with, of a fifty-ton reverberatory furnace, and sampling plant, fully equipped to handle gold, copper, silver and lead ores. Mr. McRae, president of the company, says that they are not experimenting with any new-fangled ideas, and that oil will not be used for fuel. Also that they control nearly all of the ore adjacent to Bakersfield.

E. H. M.

Amalie, Kern Co., Cal., Jan. 4.

Saline Valley Copper Properties.

The following is from the Inyo Independent, of Independence, California, of January 1:

George Kislinsky, the expert employed by the Los Angeles parties who are negotiating for the Saline Valley copper mines, to examine the proposition, came in from Saline Tuesday and left immediately for San Francisco. He made a thorough examination of the Mairs and Sanger mines and expressed himself as very well pleased with the outlook. He took a large amount of samples, which will be tested in San Francisco. He also looked into the matter of road building, though he had no time to make estimates or surveys. This will be a matter to take up later.

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CALIFORNIA MINING REGION.

Professor Lakes on the Cuyamaca Range, San Diego County.

In the January number of Mines and Minerals, Professor Arthur Lakes has an article entitled, "Pleasant Surroundings of a California Mining Region," from which the following is extracted:

The natural, geologic, and scenic environment of a mining region is in relation to its "business" what a frame is to a picture. It is what the mining man who enters it sees and observes as he approaches or leaves the object of his business quest. We now approach that of a portion of the mining region of Southern California in the same way, but with a sense, in this case, of strong contrast. We took the train from San Diego and went southeast some fifty miles to the border of the Cuyamaca Range. We were invited to stop off at a resort called Lakeside and rest for the night, by the hospitable owner of one of the most beautiful and well-appointed orange ranches in Southern California. Lakeside, he it said, in case of future mining developments in the little prospected Cuyamaca Range, will be the export and import mining town of that section. At present it rejoices in being a beautiful summer resort and a center for the orange industry. As orange orchards and mining often go very nearly together in Southern California, it may not be out of order to give some account of this typical orange ranch. The house was built in the light, picturesque, Mexican style so well adapted to the climate, with wide verandas all around, the open trelliswork of which is festooned with luxuriant honeysuckles and other vines

and creepers, making a grateful shade.

Leaving our host, we started on a buckboard to enter the adjacent Cuyamaca Range. We drove up the valley, past avenues of that most graceful of California trees, the pepper tree, with its fountain of fern-like feathery leaves and bright clusters of red berries.

Our course along the canon lay through a beautiful, grassy meadow, studded with sycamore trees and wide-spreading umbrageous live oaks, underneath which sleek-looking cattle contentedly browsed or slept. The air was balmy and delicious. Above the soft meadows the higher mountain slopes are covered with brush consisting of manzanita, greasewood, and chaparral. In the cool, mossy crevices of the granite nestled little bunches of delicate lanceolate ferns with gold and silver backs. Whilst polypody ferns covered the rocks, and down by the river grew gigantic species of the flowering fern akin to the *Osmunda Regalis* of Europe. The abundance and luxuriance of the brush clothing these hills is a considerable obstacle in the way of prospecting for veins of the precious metals. The massive granite hills, however, for a considerable distance into them, showed no signs of mineralization, and it was not until we had penetrated into the heart and attained their summit of 2,500 feet above the sea that any symptoms of mineralization appeared.

NEW DISCOVERY OF GEMS.

1-16-04 (17)

Excitement at Ramona, San Diego County. White Topaz Found.

The Daily News, of San Diego, California, prints the following:

"There is considerable speculation over the outcome of the finding of new deposits of gems in the vicinity of Ramona. The reports are many and mostly exaggerated. Doc. Wilson, of the San Diego Gem Co., made an inspection of the various ledges and secured specimens of the gems. After making thorough tests of the stone in their lapidary he found it to be the genuine white topaz. The ledges are of a pegmatite formation, consisting of quartz, feldspar and mica. Besides the topaz are found zircon, garnet and very good indications of tourmaline. The best prospect discovered so far was by Mr. Booth at the stage station four miles east of Ramona. Only white topaz has so far been found, but if the green and blue varieties can be found it will become the richest section of San Diego county.

YUMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

Large and Valuable Mineral Deposits. It Will be Arizona's Sea Port Before Long

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

YUMA is as well advertised a town as any on the Sunset Route of the Southern Pacific railway. The ancient story of the soldier and his blanket, good though it be, "cuts no ice" today. There are not many places whose climatic conditions for healthfulness and comfort year in and year out, equal those of Yuma. And there is one other feature about Yuma that must not be overlooked although the fuller development of it is somewhat still in the future; it is that Yuma will be—must necessarily become—the deep sea port of Arizona, as also for all East California and South Nevada. That will be when the great mouth of the Colorado River has been dredged, a work that will soon or late be taken up by the United States Government.

Yuma has not during the past few years had a phenomenal growth, yet it has a much larger population than it boasted of ten years ago. Many of the business men are progressive and are nearly all willing to do their share in promoting and advocating improvements which would redound to the benefit and credit of all, but according to statements there are several in their midst who are not constituted that way, and Yuma is the sufferer. At the present time there are published three bright and newsy weeklies; all of them are good chroniclers of county and local events and show a fair advertising patronage. There are two hotels—the Depot and the Gondolfo, the latter being on the European plan. Among the improvements mention may be made of the ice plant, electric light and power plant, a pumping plant and two gravity ditches, one above and the other below the town. Yuma can boast of a large and profitable mercantile trade, extending not only a long distance up and down the Colorado River, but also for many miles to the numerous mining camps of the county, and to those of Eastern California.

While the mining industry is of immense value to Yuma, the county has a soil and a climate which are adapted to horticultural and agricultural pursuits, and looking to these more in the future than in the past the Board of Trade has taken the matter in hand and propose to use ways

and means which, it is hoped and expected will produce great results. Recently this organization elected the following officers: Dr. E. B. Ketcherside, president; B. F. Hopkins, J. M. Thatcher, J. J. Thornton, first, second and third vice-presidents, respectively; F. L. Ingraham, secretary and R. P. H. Laney, treasurer. The membership numbers 105, and all are active, enterprising citizens.

Advices from Washington, D. C., not long ago stated that Engineer J. B. Lippincott, of the Government Reclamation Service had returned there with an important and complete report on the possibilities of irrigation works to be undertaken in California and Arizona, and it is expected that his report will be a strong endorsement of the Colorado River project.

His reports states: "Two diamond ore drilling outfits are at work on the river, prospecting for bed-rock, upon which to found the diversion structure." The report also advocates the throwing open to entry of the Yuma Indian Reservation.

The mineral resources of Yuma County are large, varied and very rich, but the development of them is greatly hampered by lack of transportation and power for the proper reduction of the ores. Investigation of proposed projects may in the end tend to remove all obstacles and mining prove far more remunerative to Yuma's interests than can now be estimated. **CASTLE DOME MINING DISTRICT.**

This district, lying in the Castle Dome mountains, fifteen miles up the river from Yuma and fifteen to twenty miles inland, eastward from the river, has for the last twenty years been one of the largest shippers in the United States of lead and silver ores. Perhaps the easiest approach to the district is from Gila City, on the Southern Pacific railroad, via a good wagon road eighteen miles northward. Porphyry, quartzite, schist and lime formations, and contacts, abound in the district.

Mr. Jose M. Molina, for twenty-five years a leading merchant of Yuma county, has been largely interested in the development of the lead mines of the district, but owing to unfortunate litigation, has been forced to abandon favorite projects.

The Castle Dome Exploration and Reduction Company's property is in this district. It comprises seventeen mining claims and it claims to own the only copper mine in the district. This latter has, during the past twenty-five years, been opened by numerous open cuts and shafts, with none over eighty feet in depth, excepting a 125-foot shaft where development work is going on. The big ore-chute, said to be 300 feet in width by 1000 feet in length, lies in schist with porphyry contact to the north and quartzite and lime to the south. In the early development of this property ores taken from the open cuts and shafts were packed to the river and shipped by water to San Francisco via the Colorado River, Gulf of California and Pacific Ocean, and returns were as high as 37 to 52 per cent. copper, 50 to 70 ounces silver and \$8 to \$20 in gold. The present development work is in ore and it is expected that at 250 to 300 feet in depth a body of sulphide ore will be opened, of a sufficiency to warrant the installing of a smelter of 75 to 100 tons capacity. The lead and gold mineral zone, in which are located many claims of this company, is situated about one-half mile south of the lime contact. The lead zone is from thirty to forty feet wide and is considered one of the largest deposits of lead carbonate in the district, while the gold-bearing ledge alongside is two to four feet wide, giving assays from \$9 upwards in value to the ton.

The officers of this company are Mr. B. L. Werthen, of Gardiner, Werthen & Goss Company of Tucson, president; Mr. Charles F. Slack, Tucson, secretary and treasurer; Mr. James H. Ben-

JAN 23 04

JAN 23

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MINE REPORTS.

Nevada Keystone Company for Month of December, 1903.

Following is an abstract of the financial report of Mr. Carl Andersen, superintendent of the Nevada Keystone Mining Company, Sandy, State of Nevada, for December, 1903:

The financial report for the month of December, herewith submitted, shows the total expenses at the mines to amount to \$8190.72, and total disbursements, \$8606.49, distributed as follows:

Mine office expense, including superintendent's salary	\$ 364.94
Equipment account	1214.47
Mine development account	1573.45
General mining account	594.14
Team expense	224.21
Laboratory expense	129.30
Operation expense	4090.21

Total expense in December	\$8190.72
Increase store account, etc.	415.77

Total disbursements \$8606.49

Of the equipment account of \$1214.47, \$925.04 was charged to mine equipment and consisted in the purchase of a new 1200 foot cable for incline and auto-sparker for gasoline hoist. It also included the sinking of Main Incline a distance of 32 feet, 3 inches, below the 600 level, and cutting station at the 600 level. The balance of equipment account was mainly chargeable to mill and included the purchase of a new automatic feeder for the Huntington Mill.

The Development account shows \$1554.45 expended. The monthly Mine Report shows a total of 355 feet 2 inches of work done, including sinking incline and prospecting work done, which is charged to General Mining account and amounts to \$594.14.

The Ore Extraction account amounted to \$2097.81. A total of 456.21 tons was extracted and hauled to mill and an additional 46.06 tons that was broken in the mine. Of this ore, 7 per cent. was extracted above the main tunnel, 50 per cent. above the 100 level and below the main tunnel, 5 per cent. between the 100 and 200 levels, and 25 per cent. between the 200 and 300 levels; the balance was from development work. A total of 1909 tons of ore and waste was hoisted.

nett, Vail, Arizona, general manager.

There are many other properties in this district equally promising, all of which will, in all probability, become producers. 1-23-04/30

Railroad rumors are rife at all times in Yuma and while many are conflicting, and others of no moment, there are some which if they materialize would be good for Yuma. It is a fact that for years, on paper, the Rock Island system has been coming to Yuma. The latest "on dit" is that this corporation has purchased the El Paso and Southwestern running from El Paso to Benson and would proceed to build from that point along the Territorial boundary line to Yuma and thence in an almost direct line to San Diego, California. The proposition if carried out would give the Rock Island a line from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. Concerning this the Yuma Sun says:

"Simultaneous with the above report articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the recorder of San Diego county of the San Diego Bay Terminal Railroad Company, with George W. Marston, L. L. Boone, U. S. Grant, John E. Boal, Frank S. Jennings, H. P. Wood and Charles N. Clark as first stockholders and directors.

"The purposes of the incorporation are numerous, the principal one being for the building of five miles of railroad within the corporate limits of the city of San Diego. The incorporators are the members of the railroad committee, and they are also the directors of the San Diego Eastern Railroad company, for which the survey from here to El Paso was completed some months ago and on the financing of which the committee with the assurance of others has been at work for many weeks.

"Engineers in the employ of the new railroad are now at work, and it is said further that the actual work of construction will be commenced at once."

W. A. R.

Yuma, Arizona, Jan. 16, 1904.

The mill records show a total of 502.27 tons of ore milled of an average value of \$30.17 per ton, with a saving of 80.9 per cent., or \$24.40 per ton.

Total value extracted in mill for December \$12,258.08

Total value extracted from cyanide plant 943.83

Cost of operation \$13,201.91

Profit in December \$9,111.19

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Total net bullion production

to Dec. 31, 1903 \$97,440.44

Net profit of boarding house

to Dec. 31, 1903 1,785.60

..... \$99,226.04

Total operation and ore ex-

traction to December 31,

1903 \$53,865.87

Dividends paid 23,297.85

..... \$77,163.72

Balance applicable to sur-

plus or dividends \$22,062.32

J. J. DAVIS, President.

T. A. JOHNSON, Secretary.

1-23-04 JAN 23 04

1-23-04

JAN 23 04

Special Bargains

We Offer

	Per share
500 Cieneguita Copper (Mex.)	\$3.50
1250 Plumas (Douglas, Lacey)	.06½
1000 Viznaga (Douglas, Lacey)	.11½
1000 Columbus Consolidated	.45
200 Little Louise (George)	.20
5000 Lone Pine of Arizona	.35
5000 Jerome Canyon Copper	.55
4000 Tonopah Treasure	.07½
200 California King Gold	.50
1000 Hidden Fortune	.27½
1000 N. Y. Grass Valley	.17½
1000 Dabney Oil	.45
1000 Santa Ana Tin	.17½
5000 Golconda	.12½
1000 Murchie	.45

J. T. Pendegast & Co.

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BOOKS FOR MINERS ASSAYING, MINERALOGY, MINING, PROSPECTING.

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MINE EXAMINER'S COMPANION, By G. W. Miller, E. M., C. E.	Price, \$2.00
THE MINE EXAMINER AND PROSPECTOR'S COMPANION, By G. W. Miller, E. M., C. E.	Price, 3.00
FIELD BOOK OF PRACTICAL MINERALOGY, By G. W. Miller, E. M., C. E.	Price, 1.50
A. B. C OF MINING, By Charles A. Bramble	Price, 1.00
FURMAN'S PRACTICAL ASSAYING, By H. Van F. Furman	Price, 3.00
BROWN'S MANUAL OF ASSAYING, (Tenth Edition)	Price, 2.50
COAL AND METAL MINERS' POCKET BOOK, (Seventh Edition)	Price, 3.00
MINERS' POCKET BOOK, By G. Warnford Lock	Price, 4.00
RARE METALS, By Dr. J. Ohly, Ph. D.	Price, 3.00
SUTTIES MINERS' AND PROSPECTORS' POCKET GUIDE	Price, 1.00
INDUCTION COILS AND COIL MAKING, By H. S. Norrie	Price, 1.00
MORRISON'S MINING RIGHTS, (Eleventh Edition)	Price, 3.00
AMERICAN MINING CODE, By H. N. Copp	Price, .50
GOLD METALLURGY, By E. M. and M. L. Wade, (Paper Cover)	Price, .50
INTERNATIONAL MINING DIRECTORY, 1903	Price, 10.00
MINES AND MINERALS (Monthly) Per Year	Price, 2.00

NOTE:—The prices here stated are the publication prices of these works. Subscribers to the Los Angeles Mining Review have the privilege of procuring any of them at Combination Rates. For some of these rates see page 10 in this number. Address MINING REVIEW, Los Angeles, California.

2-6-04 FEB 6 04

MANVEL TO SEARCHLIGHT.

2-6-04 (3)

Turquoise Mines Temporarily Closed.
The Trio Mine. New Assay Office.

MANVEL, Cal., Feb. 1, 1904.

(Special Correspondence.)

The Tannenbaum Turquoise Camp, locally known as the Himalaya group of turquoise claims, closed down last week, after a continuous run of seven months. Mr. Julius Goldsmidt, the manager, and Mr. Martin Keane, the superintendent, start for New York to-day.

The stage and freight line, running from Manvel to Searchlight, has changed ownership, Mr. Jas. Harland having sold out last week to Mr. Sandy MacDonald and Mr. Stottler (formerly of Ballarat) for \$15,000.

The Trio Mining Co. has closed down for a few days pending the arrival of the owners. The mine is reported to be looking in first-class shape in every respect.

The Pentagon Mining Co. is establishing a permanent camp on its property, about six miles north of Blake. The company has thirty-five claims and is working three shafts, two in copper and one in gold. The deepest shaft is down seventy-five feet and the specimens shown are very high-grade. The company is composed of Los Angeles people. Mr. J. E. Main is president, Mr. C. D. Roughton is secretary and treasurer; Dr. J. Doan Carey, Mr. P. Thatcher and Mr. D. E. DeLape, directors. Assay office, shaft houses, and bunk houses are already completed.

The Salt Lake railroad is rushing work in this section. Thirty-five miles of rails have been laid from Daggett, east, 200 teams are grading a shoofly around the caves. Three

grading camps have the grade from Kessler Springs to the Nevada State line nearly completed. In Nevada, the rails are laid from Caliente to the Pockets and the grade is completed as far south as Nevada.

Mr. Walter Osborn, manager for the Lynch-Omera company's new property at Vanderbilt, has built a very complete laboratory and assay office at the Arum Camp and is preparing to assay for the public. His shafting and buildings are very substantial and the mine is looking very well. A ten-stamp mill will shortly be running on this ore and as he expects to take custom ores, the chloriders will undoubtedly open up several of the older Vanderbilt properties.

The Reche vs. Ivanpah Smelting company case was tried before Judge Benj. Bledsoe in Department 2, Superior Court of San Bernardino county on the 20th of last month. The case has been submitted on briefs and a decision is not expected for a couple of weeks. Otis, Gregg, Haskell and Surr were the attorneys for the plaintiff. Mr. Williams of Los Angeles represented the Ivanpah Smelting Co. and the Broadway Bank and Trust Co. The trial is to quiet title on the Rosalie, Boomerang, and Bulls Eye mill sites, both parties claiming a mill site that takes in the Ivanpah Smelting Co's. entire plant and slag dump.

A. R. C.

2-6-04 FEB 6 04

THE "FIVE METALS."

"Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc," is the title of a very nicely arranged prospectus of the Five Metals Company, Los Angeles. The officers of the company are composed of eminent business men of Los Angeles, California, Arkansas and Arizona, who have a practical knowledge of mines and mining, and management of the output. Their status is sufficient guarantee as to the stability of the company, and their confidence in the great operations they have already mapped out, is good evidence of their reliance in the holdings of the company. They do not lend their names for effect, but are actually interested financially, and it is to their personal interest, to see that the company performs its duties to the shareholders.

A copy of this prospectus will be mailed on application to the Five Metals Company, 384 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles, California.

1-30-04

FEB 6 04

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1-30-04

Mojave District.

(Special Correspondence.)

Mojave, Cal. Jan. 21, 1904.

The Karma Company is just finishing one of the most complete stamp mills and cyanide plants on the Desert.

The Queen Esther is putting in a large Corliss engine and making other improvements in their mill, the mine is being extensively developed and is showing up well.

The Echo Mining company is adding ten stamps to the ten now dropping. They are making an extraction of from 90 to 95 per cent. with the Godby process. They are doing all the development work possible with the most favorable results. This company has enough high grade ore blocked out to keep twenty stamps dropping for many months.

R. W. JOHNSON.

Los Angeles Mining Review
1904

Feb 13, 1904, p 14:

Land. Miner: Jones and Summers, leasing Vinvon Mine. had a milling of two tons of ore last week at Snow's Mill; it brought them \$400.

" pp 14-15: Chas F. Pauly made 23rd report as receiver of Golden Cross, according to S.F. News.

Total disbursements: \$8099.33

Unreported bullion, est. value of returns: \$4793.58

Cyanide plant, " : \$8395.65

Liabilities incurred since appointment: \$5418.14.

It is expected that mine will be free of debt in a month or two and receiver will be discharged.

Feb 20, 1904, p 14:

"San Diego"

From Julian Miner: Mining at High Peak has been resumed under management of A.P. Hall.

Escondido Advocate: A rep. of Cleveland-Pittsburg mines is about to install hoisting machinery.

"Kern."

The capacity of mill at Echo Mine, nr Mojave, has been doubled, and it will soon be operating.

Nearby, the new mill of the Varma, with 20 stamps, will soon be ready to work. Lease-holders on Queen Esther are treating about 115 tons a ton and shipping regularly.

p-15--Mining Notes."

Feb 27, 1904, p 14:

"San Bernardino."

Needles Eye: Palge Mining Co. has done \$1,800 worth of assessments on prop. at Whipple Mtn.

March 5, 1904, -p 14: "Kern."

Land. Miner: Red Dog Mill finished work on Tutte Mine ore last week; 89 tons yielded \$5,100.

And Sunshine milled 17 tons, which yielded a \$3,400 gold brick.

p 14: "San Diego."

Julian Miner: The work of pumping out Owens shaft is progressing; the water is now 20 ft below 300 level. Water will be all gone in a few days.

p 14: "Mining Notes." A Mr. Locke, Sacramento, will install machinery near Santa Maria to work the beach sands for gold.

March 12, 1904, p 13: "Patented its Property." The War Eagle has had its group of claims near Land. patented.

CALIFORNIA KING.

Company Has Made an Issue of Bonds.

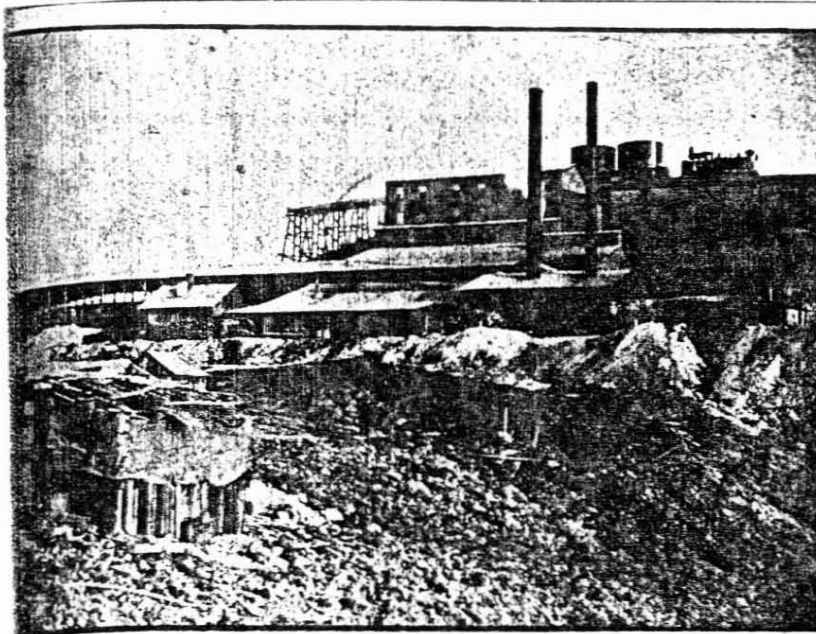
The directors of the California Mines Company have voted to issue bonds to the amount of \$200,000 on the property of the company in the Picacho district, San Diego county, California. The bonds will be of the following denominations: 200 of \$100 each, 60 of \$500 each, and 150 of \$1000.

These bonds have been negotiated by the North American Trust Company of New York, as set forth in a mortgage filed by the California King Mines Company last week in the office of the County Recorder of San Diego county, California. For the amount of the bonds the latter company mortgages a tract on the south side of the Colorado River where the company's mill is situated, adjacent to the west boundary of the town of Picacho, being section 24 of township 18 south, range 22 east, S. B. containing the millsite, the mill and all other buildings of the company also claims known as St. Goshen, Mars and Venus.

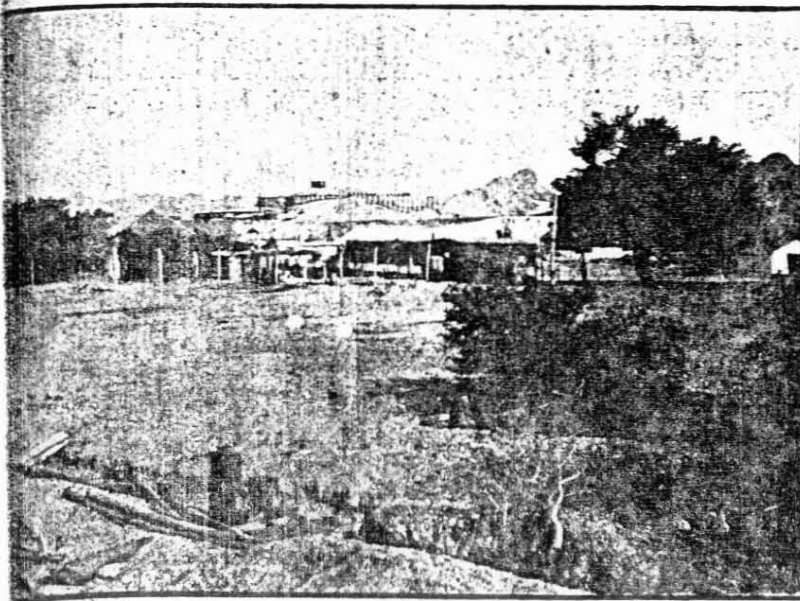
The trust also includes the following claims in township 14 south, same range: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Louise, Opal, Red Hot, Nugget, Diamond, Denver Belle, San Jose, Santa Monica, Porto Rico, Ruby, Manila, Santa Rosa, San Joaquin, Diablo, San Diego, Bonita, Vallejo, Saucelito, Salinas and Washington.

The Los Angeles Mining Review is informed that out of the sum accruing from the sale of these bonds the company will pay off its indebtedness to the Colorado Iron Works for the balance due on the milling plant, amounting to about \$40,000.

Views of the mill on the Colorado River and of the village of Picacho where the mines are, are here shown.



CALIFORNIA KING GOLD MINE MILL, CALIFORNIA



VILLAGE OF PICACHO, CALIFORNIA

FEB 13 1904

FEB 13

Los Angeles Mining Review

A RIGHTEOUS WORK

It is comforting to know that a measure this paper has frequently advocated is to be carried out—that of providing water-wells on the desert. The suggestion originated with Mr. George W. Parsons, of this city, and who is Chairman of the Mining Committee of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Some two years ago, or more, he addressed a letter to the editor of this paper calling attention to the necessity of water-wells on the desert and appealed to the supervisors of the several counties whose territories abutted on the desert, to take action in the matter, to the end that the lives of prospectors and travelers over the desert might not be sacrificed in death from thirst. Mr. Parsons showed how comparatively small the expense would be for developing and preserving these water-wells but, as is too often the case, what was the business of several was the business of none.

The supervisors of the counties have now, however, been brought to a realization of the necessity of water-wells on the desert and, through such necessity, a fuller and better realization of the duties of their office, but it has required the lives of some thirty human beings to do it. To San Bernardino county belongs the credit of having taken the initiative in this good work, and, as stated in a report from Dale in that county, "springs will be developed wherever possible and the perils of prospecting on the desert be reduced."

If, now, San Diego, Riverside, Kern, Inyo, and Los Angeles counties will join hands with San Bernardino county in this humane and righteous work they will lay up store for themselves

to a day when they may be seriously in want of all they are entitled to, and can get.

In connection with the foregoing it is well to print the following resolutions prepared and introduced by Mr. George W. Parsons, Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and which were adopted by the Committee at its meeting on February 3 last:

RESOLVED. That in view of the recent discovery of thirty or more bodies of those perishing from thirst in our contiguous desert mining country, when attention to the water supplies and directing signs on the part of the proper authorities might have averted such awful results, we once more call attention to the great importance of this matter and ask a reaffirmation of the resolutions passed by this Chamber on May 27th 1902, with a request for particular and direct attention to the same on the part of the county officials and all interested in the progress of their several counties and districts in the desert mining portions of California and Nevada.

The resolutions then passed and now reaffirmed are as follows:

RESOLVED: That the Supervisors of San Bernardino and Inyo counties of this State and of Lincoln and Nye counties of Nevada, be conferred with and requested to seriously consider the advisability of giving special and prompt attention, in view of the approaching hot weather on the desert, to the preservation and purity of present water wells and water on the desert, possibly sinking other wells at central points so that life of men and beasts may be rendered more secure, and desert mining thus be more encouraged.

Also, that signs and notices be placed over the desert with distances and directions given to the nearest water, for the benefit of the prospectors traveling in those parts.

WATER ON THE DESERT.

Mr. George J. Atkins, of Redlands, California, who knows the Desert well, writes Mr. George W. Parsons, Chairman of the Mining Committee of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce:

"I was glad to notice in the newspapers that you had taken such an interest in the interest of the prospectors, who have a pretty hard time of it sometimes, I tell you, especially in the line of getting water on the Desert. I, although a young man, yet am an old hand at prospecting, have had my share of hard luck on the Desert in hunting for and going without water. I noticed several places on the edge of one part of the Desert where I was a year ago, between Mojave and Bishop, where anyone had to pay for water from five to twenty-five cents per head. Why should this be, why not have the counties take charge of the springs and water holes and give free water, especially to the prospectors? At a place called Coyote holes, I paid ten cents a pail for water for my horses."

FEB 20

The gasoline engine is the developer of the Desert,—in a mining sense. Its advantages as a means of power are becoming better understood, while the liquid, as fuel, is so cheap that that one item of cost has been reduced to the minimum.

2-27-04

FEB 27 04

FEB 27 04

MINE REPORTS.

2-27-04 (5)

HANDSOME MARBLE.

Discovery in Large Quantity in San Bernardino County.

Mr. Wright H. Aubury returned to Los Angeles this week from a trip to a point near Amboy, on the Santa Fe railway, in San Bernardino county, California. He brought back some very fine specimens of colored marble from a property which he, with others, has located. Mr. Aubury states there is virtually a whole mountain of the marble. The location of it is about sixty miles west of Needles and about one mile distant from the Santa Fe railway.

The specimens he brought in are very handsome, one in particular, which, while of very fine grain, conveys an impression of massiveness admirably adapted to building columns; and Mr. Aubury says that the marble can be quarried in every possible size. He intends sending samples of it to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and some large blocks of it to the St. Louis Exposition.

ANOTHER MILL.

One of Ten Stamps for the O. K. Mine, Dale District.

The Los Angeles Mining Review is informed that the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, have taken a contract for a 10-stamp mill to be erected on the O. K. mine in the Dale district, San Bernardino county, California.

The O. K. property is now owned by the Seal of Gold company, composed of Riverside people, among whom are Messrs. J. R. Cheatham, L. A. Boyer, and Harry Hinckley.

The stamps will be 1000 pounds each, and the contract provides that the mill shall be erected within 100 days from January 14 last. A cyanide plant will also be installed.

Kern. 2-27-04

Randsburg Miner: S. J. Montgomery and D. J. McCormick have located the Ophir tunnel site. The property is situated near El Paso and about eight miles northeast of Randsburg. The gentlemen expect to run a 200-foot tunnel. A 6-foot ledge has been uncovered which assays 32 ounces silver and 40 per cent. lead.

Messrs. Shipsey and Montgomery, who are developing the Bryan group, Randsburg, are taking out some good ore. They will mill about the first.

16

LUDLOW DISTRICT.

More Mills for that part of San Bernardino County.

Two weeks more and the stamp-mills at the Ludlow mines will be pounding away. The Chase group will have a stamp-mill independent of the other mines, and another mill is being installed for the Roosevelt mine. Both of these mills will be completed and in operation within two weeks, and then will witness the opening of the largest mining property in Southern California.

There are ninety men employed now at the Bagdad group, twenty-five at the Chase mine and about forty at the Roosevelt. These miners have been blocking out ore, running tunnels, timbering shafts and installing the big mills. When in operation the force of miners will be more than doubled, and Ludlow will come to the front as one of the largest mining camps in the southwest.—San Bernardino (Cal.) Times-Index.

CALIFORNIA.

San Bernardino.

Needles Eye: Supervisor J. H. West has bonded for purchase some very valuable hot springs north of San Bernardino and intends to make the place a formidable rival of San Jacinto and Murrietta.

The Needles Eye reports that the Eagle Mining Company has done \$1800 worth of assessment on its claims on Whipple Mountain.

San Diego.

Word has been received at San Diego from New York directing those in charge of the Pala Lythia mines to renew operations of mining and to recommence shipments to the East.

San Diego Union: Mr. H. K. Coon reports that there is a great deal of activity in mines in the Julian section, and that A. B. Hall, the new superintendent of the Helvetia and High Peak mines has put two forces of men at work on the properties, and the superintendent of the Owens mine also started in with new work and a new force of men. Both superintendents are inclined to the belief that this is the proper time for the renewal of active operations and it is expected that from all three mines good reports will be received.

Semi-Annual of Nevada Keystone Mining Company.

Mr. Carl Andersen, chief engineer of the Nevada Keystone Mining Company, Sandy district, Nevada, has rendered his semi-annual report, covering the period between July 1, 1903, and January 1, 1904, which shows the following:

Receipts from ore milled and extracted from tailings, \$35,649.68. Costs of operation, \$13,591.63, leaving a profit of \$22,058.05, equal to 62 per cent. of the gross value. In addition to that profit there may be, Mr. Andersen says, figured the profit to be derived from 1350 tons of \$7 tailings, and which he estimates at \$6,000. Mr. Andersen then says:

"The cost of mining per ton was \$6.32 for last year, against \$4.64 for the period covered by this report, or a saving of \$1.68 per ton. This saving can be partly attributed to the cheaper cost of hoisting with new hoist.

"The most encouraging feature in the development work done this last six months is the showing of ore on the lowest level developed to any extent,—the 540 level North. This level has been driven for 120 feet through one continuous ore body varying from one to three feet in width and averaging about \$50 per ton. Furthermore, this level will tap the bottom of the old incline, the lowest point on the old ore body, and proves beyond all doubt the continuity of the ore chutes in depth.

"The rapid approach of the Salt Lake railway, which will pass within twelve miles of the mine, guarantees a solution of cheap fuel problem. Considering, now, the present amount of ore in sight in the mine and the rate at which the mine is being developed each month, the speculative part of the proposition has been entirely removed and, with the certainty of returns, it becomes a question of obtaining these returns at a minimum cost. The greatest drawback is the distance from mine to mill, which makes it difficult to properly supervise both places and causes an expense in hauling and handling the ore; also the impossibility of altering the mill to a modern mill in which the ore can be handled cheaply, the mill being on level land; and, finally, the fuel problem." Mr. Andersen, in concluding his report, says these difficulties can be overcome by having a power plant at the railroad.

3-5 MAR 5 '04

3-12

AMALIE DISTRICT.

3-5-04 (7)

Much Development in that Part of Kern County.

(Special Correspondence.)

AMALIE, Kern Co., Cal., Feb. 29.

The mill and tramway of the Zenda mine, which was built with Los Angeles capital, is completed and in operation and everything works smoothly. Only twenty-five buckets are used on the tramway at present.

The owners of the Cowboy mine will commence work on their mine in a short time.

Mr. Louis Palig is down from the Piute and brought some ore that averages \$200 to the ton. He has four claims and will go back and work his claims.

A new body of ore has been struck in the Zada mine which assays very high.

Mr. Robert Wettel, who located the Gasina, Arahana, Zenda, Zada and Barbarosa mines in the Amalie district, is on a visit in Paris, France.

The Imperial Mining Company will start operations in the Gasina mine on Barosa Mountain. This mine has numerous 100-foot tunnels and a 125-foot shaft showing a good pay streak. A large body of ore at the bottom of the shaft averages \$15 per ton, free-milling.

Hart's lead mine, about two miles east of Amalie postoffice, upon which considerable development work has been done, has not yet proved a success, though small streaks of very rich ore have been found.

The United Mining Co., has leased the Calientes company's mill and will use it on ore from the Rattler mine.

3-5-04 (7)

E. H. M.

BIG CYANIDE PLANT.

3-5-04

Be Erected near Barstow, San Bernardino County.

Our correspondent at Amalie, Kern county, California, writing under date of February 29, says:

The Gold and Silver Extracting Company, of Denver, Colorado, is putting up a 300-ton plant near Barstow, under the direction of Mr. A. G. Keiller, who is the company's superintendent at that place. Mr. Keiller also had charge of the 50-ton plant at the Bright Star mine on Piute Mountain, last summer. Ninety-five per cent. of the assay values were obtained.

MAR 5 '04

3-5-04 Antimony.

Because of its affinity for oxygen and its extreme volatility, antimony is a very hard metal to extract from its ores. The process most in vogue consists in the crude ore covered with charcoal on the bed of a furnace, when the sulphide of antimony fuses, leaving unmelted the earthy impurities; the liquid is drawn off into iron molds, where it solidifies and is reduced to coarse powder, placed on the bed of a reverberatory furnace and heated with access of air, for the oxygen contained therein, when the sulphur passes away as gaseous sulphurous acid, leaving behind the antimony tetroxide. The roasted mass is then mixed with one-sixth of its weight of powdered charcoal, the whole moistened with a solution of carbonate of soda and raised to bright redness in crucibles, when the metal trickles to the bottom.—Pacific Coast Miner.

MAR 12 1904

MAR 12

MAR 12 04

14

THE GIANT LEDGE.

The Company has Increased its Holdings.—Ore Ready for Stopping.

Mr. L. M. Gregory, president of Giant Ledge Gold and Copper Mining Company, returned to Los Angeles this week from a visit to the company's property in the New York Mountain district, San Bernardino county, California. In a conversation with a reporter of the Los Angeles Mining Review, Mr. Gregory stated that the company had recently added to its holdings, having acquired some additional ground adjoining what they already owned, and which now made the company owner of over 800 acres of land, including the mill sites and water-bearing land.

"On the north end of our property," Mr. Gregory said, "we have opened a body of ore measuring about 75,000 tons and which I now estimate, based on assays of some of it, will average a good \$30 to the ton. In our central group of claims we have

about 34,000 tons of ore ready for stopping and when the drift we are now running south from our cross-cut tunnel is in 250 feet we will open up not less than 100,000 tons of ore at that point. Oh, yes! the Giant Ledge is a big proposition; one of the biggest, if not the biggest, gold and copper property there is west of the Colorado River.

"We are now figuring upon an aerial tramway connecting our North end with the mill-site; the distance is 4,300 feet. In connection with that we will put up a concentrator at the mill site.

"The Santa Fe railway company has established a station on its Barnwell branch, calling it Ledge, after the Giant Ledge. The distance from Ledge to our properties is five miles. Then on the west side of us the Salt Lake road will be near at hand, so that we shall have the Santa Fe as an eastern outlet and the Salt Lake road as a western one. Our property, taking everything into consideration, is very fortunately situated, and in course of time I look forward to seeing a large smelting plant in that vicinity, as ourselves and other companies have plenty of ore, and plenty of good fluxing ore; there are some large deposits there of iron ore."

Los Angeles, March 12, 1904.

THE GOLDEN CROSS

It is possible that the Golden Cross mines, in San Diego county, California, will be again permitted to take care of themselves, that is to say, without the guiding care of a Receiver. Were the property something in human form it is conceivable that it would interrogate itself upon the desirability of "going it alone." The mines have been for so long a time in the hands of a Receiver that it is difficult to realize their being no longer in such hands. The stockholders in the company owning the mine are much beholden to the Receiver for what he has done in their behalf, and which it is very unlikely they would ever have succeeded in doing for themselves. They ought to show their appreciation of his services by presenting him with a handsome service of silver. They were, and probably are yet, as cantankerous a lot as ever got together, always willing, both majority and

minority stockholders, to strangle an unfortunate goose that was only willing to lay for them the golden eggs.

The Receiver (Mr. C. W. Pauley) has filed his thirty-fourth monthly report with the Superior Court of San Diego, which shows as follows: Cyanide plant returns, \$4793.58; lode, \$8395.57; precipitates and concentrates, \$1678.61; total, \$14,867.76. The total disbursements amounted to \$829.

The report shows that the debts owed by the company have been paid, and that the mines are again free from incumbrance and are upon a paying basis. In view of these conditions Receiver Pauley has asked to be discharged.

SEARCHLIGHT DISTRICT.

Quartette Working Ore from the Seven Hundred Level.

The Searchlight paper reports that the mill of the Quartette company is now running on ore taken from the 700-foot level. Commenting upon this the Searchlight says:

"To the whole Searchlight district this simple announcement is of the greatest import. The popular theory that desert mines do not go down is as far as this district is concerned, completely routed. Taking the Quartette as a criterion it can be truthfully said that the mines of this district not only go down, but also that they greatly improve with depth. Nor is the support of this theory dependent upon the Quartette mine alone for it has been proven in a less degree in the case of other properties throughout the district. The Cyrus Noble has improved with every foot of depth obtained. So has the Lone Empire and many others."

Machinery for Ibex.

The Needles (California) Eye says: "Rumor has it that Mr. Gaylord, who has been operating the Bullion Mountain Lead and Copper Co.'s properties south of Bagdad, has begun operations on the Nat. Lewis properties south of Ibex. Three carloads of machinery and supplies have already been unloaded at Ibex. One of their six-animal teams was in the city the first of the week. It is presumed that active development work will commence at once."

"The Earth."

The Santa Fe railway company announces the publication in Chicago of a monthly journal entitled "The Earth." It will be issued under the auspices of the company, and will be chiefly devoted to descriptions of the Southwest and Pacific Coast, giving information about mining, lands, industries and business conditions, with illustrations. The editor is Mr. James W. Steele, Chicago.

MAR 19 '04

MAR 19 '04

The new traction engine of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, So. California, will be equipped with 150-horsepower and be capable of drawing seven cars and have a carrying capacity of 100 tons.

MAR 26

NOTES FROM MANVEL.

(9) — 3-19-04
The Salt Lake Railroad is Making Things Busy.

[Special Correspondence.]

As the Salt Lake Railroad nears completion the interest in mining in this vicinity increases. Experts arrive on almost every train, sales of more or less importance are being consummated and bonds are being given.

Messrs. Julius Koldsmith, Martin Keane and August Mathiz, the latter an expert for well known New York capitalists, returned today from the 17-mile district and the Hayton properties in Solo district. Mr. Mathiz is well pleased with the properties and a sale is expected.

Mr. Chas. Gunn, representing the Amalgamated Smelter Company has recently examined the New York mine in the New York Mountains, the Copper World properties and the old Coliseum mine at old Ivanpah, and is reported to have purchased the Columbia copper mine at Good Springs, Nevada.

Mr. Walter Osborn, operating in this district for the Lynch-O'Meara Company of Salt Lake and Tonopah, has discontinued work at the Arum camp, Vanderbilt, for a brief period, and is opening up a mine near the Needles for the same company.

The Trio Mining Company is working steadily about a mile from town and unquestionably has a fine copper prospect.

Mr. Fred Nelson, owner of the Eureka gold mine, one and a half miles northeast of Scanlon's Ferry, on the Colorado, was in town last week. He is about to increase his 5-stamp mill to ten stamps.

A. R. C.

Manvel, Cal., March 14.

CALIFORNIA.

San Diego.

Some new discoveries of gem stones are reported to have been made in the Laguna mountains.

J. R. Upton, a mining man of Escondido is quoted as saying that the palagonite mines near that place carry a vein of yellow ochre 100 feet wide and as fine as any on the market.

The Ramona Sentinel states that the stamp mill at the Cleveland-Pittsburg mine is again in operation.

ROSAMOND CAMP.

Two Stamp Mills Being Erected. Bullion from the Hamilton.

The following news items are from the Antelope Valley Gazette, of Lancaster, Los Angeles county, California.

The Milwaukee Mining company expects to have its ten-stamp mill and machinery by the middle of the month. Machinery and power enough for twenty stamps will accompany the mill.

Mark and R. W. Pierce will erect a 5-stamp mill on the site of the old Lane mill at the Johnson Ranch; the boiler and engine of the old mill will be used in the new one. There are five 1000-pound stamps and motors made by the Llewellyn Iron Works, Los Angeles.

The clean-up at the Hamilton mill of sixty-three tons of ore gave an average of a little less than \$60 a ton. The bullion when melted into bricks amounted to 260 ounces, which averages about \$14.50 per ounce. Mr. Hamilton left for Los Angeles taking the bullion with him.

Inyo.

The Cecil R. Company, operating in the Ballarat district, has paid off all claims, and operations will be resumed.

The Inyo Independent reports that Geo. Montgomery is putting in a large amount of supplies and mining machinery at his camp formerly known as the World Beater group. The mill and tramway are about completed.

Superintendent Day of the Mineral Hill mine is now at Ballarat, and it is expected that this property will start up immediately.

The mine at Tuber has closed down temporarily, and Mr. Flint has gone to San Francisco.

Frank Johnson, Tom Wall and John Shortall have a lease on the Anthony mine and have taken out about fifty tons of high grade ore.

J. Curran is taking ore out of the Old Paramint. Last year T. N. Stebbins expended about \$35,000 in fitting up a mill, putting in a cyanide plant and a small roaster.

The Independent: It is reported that the Soda Company will build thirty acres of new vats at Keeler this year. The pumping plant has been moved further out, and other important improvements are being made.

FEARNOT COMPANY.

Stockholders Meeting, Mr. Rasom E. Olds Elected President.

At a stockholders' meeting of the Fearnot Mining and Milling Company, held at the office of the company in the American National Bank Building, Los Angeles, on March 19, Mr. Rasom E. Olds was elected president and treasurer, vice Mr. C. P. B. Bartlett, resigned; Mr. Reuben Shettler was elected vice-president, vice Mr. C. A. Hughes, resigned; Mr. C. P. B. Bartlett was elected secretary and superintendent, vice Mr. G. G. Lawrence, resigned. Mr. M. U. Olds was elected a director, vice Mr. J. M. Lawrence, and Mr. G. G. Lawrence was re-elected a director.

In the election of Mr. Rasom E. Olds to the presidency, the Fearnot company gains very substantial aid and strength, Mr. Olds being the inventor of the Olds automobile, and president and manager of the Olds company at Lansing and Detroit, Michigan.

It is learned that the Fearnot company, whose property is in San Bernardino county, California, eleven miles northeast of Victor, contemplates extensive improvements in its plant, which will include reduction works of from fifty to 100 tons capacity. The company has kept steadily at work on development during the last two years, and has now a large body of ore in sight. The main shaft is down 376 feet, showing a 12-foot vein.

In the same district, near to the Fearnot property, the Gold Pin Mining Company is putting up a five-stamp mill made at the Fulton Engine Works, Los Angeles. The plates were shipped to the property last week.

Kern.

The Randsburg Miner states that Superintendent McMahon has started a new shaft on the Butte Lode, about 200 feet from the west end line.

Price and Nossor who are operating on the Stand-By milled 12 tons of ore at the Red Dog mill, Johannesburg, which went \$27 to the ton.

Messrs. Montgomery and McCormick are in about 40 feet in the tunnel which they are running on the Ophir. When the tunnel is completed they will have a depth of 250 feet.

4-2-04
APR 2

04

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Renewed Interest Taken in the Gold Mines of the Julian District. Mills being Kept Busy

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE, BY A. B. HALL, OF JULIAN

WITH the coming of spring a renewal of interest is manifest all along the line, and prospectors, mine owners and all connected with the gold-mining industry in this part of San Diego county are preparing for a season's work which promises to be a credit to the district and in a measure to uphold the traditions of the camp's activity.

The Owens mine is being worked by Large & Son, and some extensive development work has been planned. Some delay in pumping out the lower levels was occasioned by trouble with the large pump, but a new duplex pump has been installed and there will be no further trouble in handling the water. This property has a good history, and it can safely be predicted that it will give a good account of itself under the present management. Mr. Large has managed the property before and is thoroughly familiar with it in detail.

The Rancheta, owned and managed by Mr. Cave Coutts, is again being worked and reports are that good ore is being extracted, and the 10-stamp mill is being kept busy.

The Bailey Bros., owners of the Ready Relief, Redmond and other properties, are working steadily, as they have been for several years. The fact that these properties have been worked for over thirty years, improving with depth, and always showing good values, goes far to show that the slate belt of San Diego county is not to be despised by the legitimate miner.

The Blue Hill group, owned by Mr. Jacoby, of Julian, is being developed by a crosscut tunnel, which when completed will tap the main ledge at a depth of about 500 feet. The work is being done by contract and is progressing satisfactorily.

The High Peak, owned by the Julian Consolidated Company, and managed by Mr. W. W. Boswell, is keeping the 10-stamp mill on ore of fair grade. A heavy flow of water was encountered lately, but so far the pump is taking care of it. Crosscutting on the lower level shows large ore bodies of a grade calculated to justify the owners in their belief of deep mining

for good and permanent values. This company, composed mostly of Los Angeles and Pomona men, has done much to keep the district active and is deserving of the success which it is having.

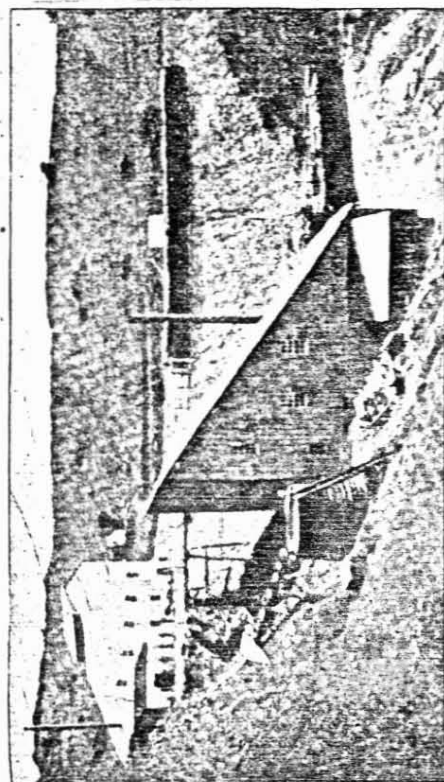
A new discovery of good rock on what is supposed to be an extension of the Owens ledge, has been made by Mr. Al Fraréy. Not enough work has yet been done to determine the value of the find but the owners are sanguine that there is enough in sight to warrant development work being done in a permanent way, and are starting a shaft of good size.

The Stonewall is again being put in shape for work by a new company.

Many prospects and small properties are being worked by owners and leasers and some good finds can be reasonably expected. From Boulder Creek come good reports, and quite a lot of high grade ore from that district is to be worked at the Julian mills this spring and summer. Supervisor Jasper is putting the mountain roads in first class condition and staging as well as freighting will be greatly benefited.

The gem stone deposits are receiving some attention, but so far the industry is not being pushed with zeal, or rather the interest taken is not commensurate with the possibilities. There seems to be a feeling that the market will not stand for a large supply of the favorite varieties. Whether this be true or not, good specimens of tourmaline and other gem stones, are finding a ready market at good prices, and the demand is increasing, so it is quite safe to say that it will be a long time before good gems will go a-begging for buyers.

Julian, California, March 29.



OWENS MINE, JULIAN, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CAL.

4-9-04
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Los Angeles Mining Review

9

KUNZITE 4-9-04/9

Some Interesting Details About this Recently Discovered Californian Gem Stone

BY MR. CHARLES R. FLETCHER, OF LOS ANGELES AND BOSTON

THE inquiry is often made: "What is Kunzite?" and as I have so persistently expressed the opinion during the past year that Southern California is to become rapidly celebrated, the world over, not only for its beautiful tourmalines but more for the exceedingly beautiful, rosy lilac "kunzite," it is a pleasure to respond to a request for a brief explanation of this subject.

Gem-stones are usually transparent forms of minerals. A mineral exists called "Spodumene," it is found in many places, in the form of large, opaque, greyish crystals imbedded in the country rock. In South Dakota great opaque crystals of this mineral Spodumene are found, some crystals being some five or six feet long and about a foot through, held in the granite like the trunks of trees in a sandy shore. Spodumene contains about six per cent. of lithia and has been somewhat used for making lithia salts. Spodumene is thus the name given by mineralogists to the crystalline silicate of alumina and lithia, and is a well known mineral, just as mica, or feldspar are minerals. Occasionally, however, the mineral spodumene appears in small specimens that are richly colored and transparent. In Connecticut the reddish purple colored variety has been found for a long time; and the clear yellow kind (gem spodumene) comes from Brazil.

In San Diego county, California, within about two years, some splendid, fair sized, transparent crystals of rich lilac color, have been discovered in connection with other lithia minerals. They were promptly classified by Dr. Geo. F. Kunz, of Tiffany & Co., New York, as "Spodumene," and because of his encouraging interest in these beautiful new gem-stones the rosy lilac gem spodumene has been named "Kunzite" by his friend, Dr. Charles Baskerville, who found the California lilac spodumene, in its activity with the ultra-violet light, dif-

ferent from all other spodumenes. The name Kunzite has been readily accepted by all mineralogists and gem merchants. Therefore the new, exceptional spodumene of our beautiful Southern California is rapidly being known the world over as "Kunzite."

The locality where it was first found is less than two miles northeast of the little town of Pala, and less than a mile from the well-known lithia mining ground, where the pink tourmaline (called rubellite) is found in the lithian rock (called lepidolite) which is somewhat worked for lithia. The pink tourmaline (rubellite) crystals are familiar ornaments in every good mineral collection, and now the lilac gem-spodumene is an addition to the rare and beautiful things found only in California. The gem-tourmalines of San Diego county are of olive and green tints. No such crystals of spodumene as the rosy lilac kunzite crystals have ever been seen in the world before, so that the discovery has created world-wide interest among mineralogists. Tiffany & Co. of New York have purchased most of the best crystals and cut them into gems. At their New York store, also at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, may be seen some fine mineral material and also some fine cut gem forms. The mineral when cut and mounted parallel to the base, gives gems of great beauty.

A marked difference in color is noticeable in these crystals, according as they come from some depth in the rock or lie nearer the surface, the former having the deeper tint. This difference is doubtless due to the effect of air, water and light, which so frequently affect the color of minerals for some distance into the rocks.

Some similar, though smaller crystals of transparent lilac spodumene, have been found elsewhere in Southern California. From what the writer already knows of the geology of California he does not doubt but that sev-

eral other localities will yield these beautiful gem-spodumene crystals, chiefly in San Diego county, however. The lepidolite is now found some fifty miles from Pala.

The kunzite has the appearance, when cut, of rosy lilac diamonds, if there were such things, and nothing like the peculiar beauty of this California gem-spodumene has yet, we are told, been seen in the world. It is surely a lovely gem mineral. Kunzite is a gem that comes into the high value list, along with the ruby, emerald and sapphire. At present it is worth one-third to one-half the value of diamonds.

As regards the color tint of kunzite, it is observed that Mr. Leopold Claremont, the eminent London expert on precious stones, in his recent admirable tabular statement, printed as a supplement to The Mining Journal of London, March 5, 1901, describes kunzite color as peach (blossom), but I believe that when he sees the latest kunzite crystals he will adopt the classification, "rosy lilac." Dr. Kunz and all American mineralogists have spoken of it as lilac from the first, but rosy lilac seems to be a more accurate designation of its exceptional color.

Dr. Kunz recently spoke at a meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences concerning the interesting gem minerals discovered in California, displaying magnificent colored tourmalines from San Jacinto, Mesa Grande and Pala, and of "Kunzite" from San Diego county, "which for purity and beauty of color are unrivaled by any other mineral in North America."

Los Angeles, California, April 4, 1904.

APR 9 '04

Mining Summary

New York Metal Quotations.

Copper (Lake)13.25 to 13.50
Silver (assay bars).....50
Lead4.55 to 4.65

CALIFORNIA.

San Bernardino.

The San Bernardino Times-Index reports the return of Messrs. Swartout and Smithson from their borax discovery in the Whitewater district with samples of the mineral. The Times-Index says: "They have been sinking a shaft on one of the ledges and for a great depth have so far encountered nothing but a mass of borax, finer than what is being mined in the Death Valley region. The Whitewater locations are along the main line of the Southern Pacific, and there is an abundance of water in the locality."

The Randsburg Miner states that the Chase mine, near Ludlow, is employing over 100 men. The company has just completed a 10-stamp mill which will soon be in operation.

San Diego.

San Diego News: Frank A. Wilson and H. G. Wilson have filed two gem and mineral claims, known as Crystal King Nos. 1 and 2. The claims are located one mile north of Santa Ysabel ranch.

The Yuba Oil Company, which is sinking a well on the desert, and is now down over 1200 feet, has filed for record quit claims from a number of locators of desert oil lands in the vicinity of their well.

Julian Miner: Machinery has arrived to start drilling for oil at Chula Vista.

The American Lithia and Chemical Company has transferred its property at Pala to a new organization of the same name. The new concern has contracted with the Hydraulic and Chemical Company for the delivery of lepidolite and amblygonite ores at \$12 per ton.

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Kern.

Randsburg Miner: White's Camp milled twenty-eight tons of ore at the Red Dog mill last week, which resulted in a clean-up of \$650.

Messrs. Roberts and Mathews milled ten tons of ore from the Ruby and Red Dog, which went \$17 a ton.

Lancaster Gazette: The Milwaukee Mining Company has begun to break ground for its ten-stamp mill at Camp Rosamond.

The Gazette of Lancaster, says the Fairview five-stamp mill will be finished by the 1st of April; although it will probably be the 15th before the mill is started, as the concrete foundations will take two weeks to harden sufficiently to stand the vibrations of the stamps.

The last run of ore from the Butte mine, Randsburg, gave a clean-up of \$4,300.

Inyo.

Inyo Independent: It is reported that W. S. Montgomery of Colorado Springs has become interested in the Vornberg mine at Mountain Springs.

The Independent prints a report that a deal is about to be consummated for the sale of the Defiance mine at Darwin, the purchaser being Mr. D'Arcy, the well known Colorado smelter man.

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APR 16 04

A "LAWYER'S" MINE

It would seem to be worse than useless to try and keep the Golden Cross mines, of San Diego county, California, out of the clutches of the law,—and out of the clutches of the lawyers. As learned in a report from San Diego, Mr. Samuel M. Shortridge, of San Francisco, has advanced his claim for legal services rendered Colonel Isaac Trumbo, ex-Receiver of the Free Gold Mining Company, owner of the Golden Cross mines, and it is not probably any dream to say that Mr. Shortridge's claim will be considerably longer than the Moral Law. Mr. Shortridge has always had a keen appreciation of the value of his services.

Then, in addition to the Shortridge embargo, Mr. Charles W. Pauly, who has for some years been Receiver of the company at a monthly salary of \$500, has petitioned that his future compensation be fixed by the Superior Court at \$750. It has been supposed, and stated, that Mr. Pauly applied for his discharge as Receiver, but it looks as if Mr. Pauly's request for discharge only applied to the detail of \$500 a-month salary; that he desired a discharge in respect to that one portion of his duties, but that it be replaced by another bearing an augmentation of 50 per cent. Then, so as not to leave any one out in the cold, not his services to the company unrecognized, Mr. Pauly further petitions the Court in behalf of his attorney, Mr. T. S. Fuller, that he be required in the sum of \$6,500.

Where, it may be asked, do the stockholders get off in all this?

QUICKSILVER COMPANIES

The Quicksilver industry in this country is not in as healthy a condition, financially speaking, as might be desired. There are, of course, some few big properties, such, for instance, as the New Almaden mines in Santa Clara county, California, that are above commercial vicissitudes, but the paths of some of the smaller organizations are not strewn with roses. Take, as an instance, the Boston Quicksilver Mining Company. The annual meeting of that company will be held today at Cheyenne, Wyoming, at which its present financial condition will be considered. It is announced that no further work can be carried on unless additional funds be raised for future operations and for the liquidation of present indebtedness. If these additional funds are not provided it is stated that the mines will be closed, the property of the company liquidated.

Another quicksilver company that is in more or less financial distress, is the Aetna Consolidated. The annual meeting of its stockholders will also be held at Cheyenne, Wyoming, but not until the 19th of this month. At that meeting will be decided whether the company shall continue operations or whether it shall go into liquidation.

The fact is that, omitting the Boston company, operating in Napa county, California produces about all the quicksilver that can be conveniently consumed. In 1902 the total production of quicksilver in the United States was 34,451 flasks of 76½ pounds each. Of this total quantity California contributed 29,199 flasks. In Santa Clara county the New Almaden mines

continue to be large producers, while from San Luis Obispo additional production may be expected. In San Benito county the New Idria mine has given evidence of large production with a large body of ore upon which to draw.

The market for quicksilver is one that cannot be forced; it may even be said that it is one of those peculiar commodities a market for which cannot be encouraged. An increased production does not proportionately stimulate increased consumption, nor does it materially affect prices.

THE BLENKIRON.

Returns from Test Shipments made are very satisfactory.

The Blenkiron Gold Mining Company has secured what is likely to prove to be a valuable property when more fully developed. The property consists of twenty-three mining claims in four groups, situated in San Bernardino county, California, twelve miles southeast of Copper City. The property is reached by way of Barstow on the Santa Fe railway. There have been received at the office of the company in Los Angeles several specimens of ore from the property, assays of which have been made. Ore from the Jackass claim, at 42 feet in the shaft, gave 27.7 per cent. copper; 0.8 gold; 124 ounces silver, of a total value per ton of \$142.53. Two other assays of ore from the same claim but near the surface, gave \$42.17 and \$150.76 respectively. A test lot was sent to the American Smelting and Refining Company, at Salt Lake City, and assays, made at the Union Assay office, gave returns at the rate of \$111.49 per ton. Another test lot has been shipped to the Selby Smelting and Lead Company, San Francisco, and still another to the smelter at Tacoma, Washington. In a letter from the American Smelting and Refining Company, Mr. C. W. Whitley, the manager at Salt Lake City, writes:

"When the railroad from this city to Los Angeles is completed we will be in a position to make good rates on this ore."

The company is working two shifts at the property. The officers of the Company are in the new Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The report has been circulated that certain parties have an option on the Roosevelt Mine and that they are offering the property for sale. No option has ever been given, and none will be given, and further the property is not for sale at any price.

S. WASHBURN.

President Roosevelt Mining and Milling Company.

Pasadena, March 18, 1904. T. L. Martin, general manager; V. L. Carroll, secretary.

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SOME "FIGGURS"

"Figgurs don't lie," yet it all depends upon who the "figgurers is." The California Petroleum Miners' Association, of San Francisco, has been doing some ground-and-lofty figuring on California's oil production for the year 1903, and gets itself all snarled up; ties itself up in a sort of a Gordian knot, and which will require several barrels of petroleum to loosen. Here are a few of its figgurs, by way of illustration:

The State's total production of petroleum for the year 1903 is given by it (the California Petroleum Miners' Association) at 23,602,000 barrels. Of this total it credits the Kern River field with 15,750,000 barrels, considerably more than one-half of the whole. But as an offset to that very large credit, and for the purpose, no doubt, of keeping its total on an even keel, it limits the production of the Fullerton field to 250,000 barrels, and works the Whittier field down to the extraordinarily low limit of 50,000 barrels.

These "figgurs" are the source of much amusement to oil producers in this southern portion of California. They do not understand what object the Association has in view in swelling the Kern River production to a good 50 per cent. more than it actually was, but when they are asked about the fifty thousand barrels credited by the Association to the Whittier field, they just naturally go off into fits of laughter; "the biggest kind of an oleaginous joke on the Petroleum Miners' Association."

Instead of the 250,000 barrels credited by the Association to Fullerton, the production of that field for the year 1903, was just about three times that quantity; while for the Whittier field, instead of the small grease spot of 50,000 barrels credited to it by the Association, its production for the year 1903 was not less than 600,000 barrels.

All of which only goes to show that there are times when "figgurs" do lie.

BUILDING STONE

We called attention in an editorial printed some weeks ago, to the variety and large quantities of building stone in California. Our article made reference to the enormous advance in the price for lumber, and suggested that it would be well for builders to investigate our quarries and their possibilities, believing that they would find they could use stone for building purposes with profit to themselves and with profit and adornment to the city.

It is some satisfaction to know that this is just what builders are now doing, and, as is learned, stone and brick will be more largely used in the future than they have been in the past. Both Southern California and Arizona are rich in handsome building stone, and have it in great variety.

We made mention last week of the claims presented by Mr. Samuel Shortridge of San Francisco against the Free Gold Mining Company, owner of the Golden Cross mines in San Diego county, California, for legal services rendered. Mr. Shortridge has had his claims allowed to the extent of \$14,500. In addition to that Judge Torrance, of the Superior Court, allowed other claims against the company to the amount of \$17,500, a total of \$32,000. The name of the company is an appropriate one; it must be very "Free Gold" to be able to stand up under such heavy contributions levied on it.

It would seem as if the liberality of Judge Torrance, of the Superior Court of San Diego county, California, were not appreciated by the stockholders of the Golden Cross mines. They do not seem to like the free-handed way that the Judge handed out the chunks of gold to Mr. Sam Shortridge, of San Francisco, and to other sundry and divers attorneys for legal services rendered the Free Gold Mining Company, which company is the owner of the Golden Cross mines. Judge Torrance allowed Mr. Shortridge \$14,500 for his services; he allowed Mr. Jefferson Chandler \$15,000 for his legal services, and to others he allowed other sums, more or less large, all for services rendered the Free Gold Mining Company, and to be paid by that company. The one puzzling thing in all of these allowances is that Mr. Chandler should be entitled to compensation in excess of that allowed to Mr. Shortridge. There would seem to be something wrong there. Whether that be so or not, the fact remains that the stockholders have concluded to "kick," and, indeed, are kicking in a very strenuous way; they have entered an objection to all of these allowances, and have petitioned the State Supreme Court for a stay of proceedings.

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MINING MACHINERY

For Sale Cheap

CLOSING OUT THE LINE

**Hendrie and Bolthoff
Steam Hoists.**

One gear and friction double cylinder, 6x8 inches.

One geared hoist, double cylinder, 7x10 inches.

One geared hoist, double cylinder, 8x10 inches.

One geared hoist, double cylinder, 10x12 inches.

Giant Air Compressors

One steam driver, 8x9x10 inches.

One belt driver, 12x14 inches.

Giant Rock Drills

One 2 1/4 inch } Complete with
One 2 3/4 inch } columns, arms
One 3 1/8 inch } and clamps.

One Hercules Gasoline Hoist—8 horse power.

Prices and further particulars upon application.

John Wigmore & Sons Co.

236-240 S. Los Angeles St.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Each working day in the year an average of 27,000 tons of rock is transported from the various mines in the Michigan copper country to the stamp mills.

PARTNER WANTED.

A partner, possessing experience and having some money, is wanted in a Bullion Refining and Assaying Business. Address BULLION, Box 7, Mining Review, Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED.

AN AMALGAMATOR and Mill Man will accept position in either capacity. Has ten years' experience. Address "AMALGAMATOR," care of Mining Review, Los Angeles.

OUR BARGAIN COLUMN

Machinery for Immediate Delivery

WE HAVE RECEIVED this week a very nice little 2-stamp mill outfit, consisting of 850-lb. stamps, copper plates, gas engine and concentrators; cheap for cash.

1 Blake Crusher, 8 in. x 16 in.; in very fine condition.

1 Hendy Hercules Blake Crusher; built with steel tension rods. A freight saver.

1 Steam Separator.

1 80 H.P. "Stillwell & Bierce" Feed Water Heater, with connections.

1 6 in. x 6 in. Vertical Air Compressor.

1 Chandler & Taylor Steam Engine, 15 H. P.

1 18 in. x 20 in. Steam Engine, made by the Stearns Mfg. Co.; complete with Governor, Flywheel, etc.

1 30 Light Dynamo. Good as new.

1 Assay Balance, made by F. Oertling; good as new; used a few days.

2 80 H.P. Tubular Boilers, with connections.

We have also 15 20 and 30 H. P. Tubular Boilers.

We have also 10, 15, 25 and 30 H. P. Engines.

1 25 H. P. "Oriental" Gas Engine.

1 20 Stamp Mill, 1000 lb. stamps; built by Union Iron Works; complete with Corliss Engine, Boiler, Crusher, Pumps, Vanners, Hoisting Plant, Pumping Plant. Used two weeks; guaranteed. Laid down at railroad. A SNAP.

1 5-ft. Huntington Mill, geared under-drive pattern; good as new; used three months.

1 Pair 6 in. x 30 in. Rolls, made by Colorado Iron Works; in use six months; was replaced with larger size.

2 16-in. x 30-in. Rolls, with new set of shells, made by Fraser & Chalmers; used about sixty days.

1 Dodge Crusher, 8 in. x 12 in.; used sixty days.

2 250-H.P. "Sterling" Safety Water Tube Boilers, good as new; will guarantee, and figure on erection at your plant.

1 22-H. P. Fairbanks-Morse, Single Drum Gasoline Hoist; complete, with 1000 ft. of 5/8-in. rope, cooling tanks, gasoline supply tank, etc.

1 100-Light Dynamo.

If you have machinery you wish to dispose of, write us.

We also carry a full line of new machinery of latest design, and will build special machinery when necessary.

The E. H. Moyle Engineering and Equipment Co. Los Angeles, Cal.

637 N. Main St.
Telephone Sunset Main 2226
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A RARE OPPORTUNITY

is offered to one party or small syndicate furnishing capital for improvements on a developed gold property. The mine has a large body of free gold ore already developed, has a small stamp mill, with water power sufficient to run 60 stamps, and all machinery.

Company incorporated under Arizona laws and owns its entire property free of any incumbrance.

A liberal inducement will be made to secure \$15,000.00 with representation on the Board of Directors or as an officer of the company, if desired; with privilege of appointing Mine Superintendent.

For particulars, address Box 25, Los Angeles Mining Review, Los Angeles, California.

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(15) Mining Notes. 4-16-04.

The Independent, of Independence, Inyo county, California, says Mr. A. M. Squire has put men at work on the Mazourka Company's long tunnel at Mazourka Canyon, and is personally superintending the work.

The San Diego (California) News says the Stonewall mine is to be reopened, and that twenty-five men will be put at work on it.

Mr. H. MacKinnon, superintendent of the Encinitas copper mine, at Encinitas, San Diego county, California, states in the San Diego News that they have one 400-foot shaft, one of 225 feet, and one of 180 feet, with three 100-foot drifts, and two 50-foot drifts, with sinking, drifting and stopeing going steadily on. The mine is well equipped, and 250 tons of ore have been put through the mill. The mine furnishes the water for milling purposes.

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MANVEL DISTRICT.

A Salt Lake Company Buys the Confidence.—Shipments of Rich Ore.

(Special Correspondence.)

MANVEL, Cal., April 25.

The Mendocino Mining Company, of Salt Lake, has purchased the old Confidence mine in the Funeral Mountains, and the Confidence mill in Death Valley and will operate the same at once. They have three carloads of new machinery here and on the road, consisting of stamp mill and a cyanide plant. Mr. E. G. Higginson is the superintendent.

Mr. Frang Riggs shipped another small lot of specimen ore to the Selby Smelting and Lead Company, San Francisco, last week—about twelve sacks. The last lots ran something like \$10,000 to the ton, and as this lot was again shipped by express it may be supposed that it was of about the same value. It is almost pure silver.

The Empire Consolidated Mining Company, of Searchlight, has struck it rich at 70 feet, in the Golden Terra mine. The ore will average from \$20 to \$30 the whole depth of the shaft, and assays of \$300 and \$400 are common. One assay of a picked specimen ran \$10,000 in gold and \$37 in silver. The ore body at the bottom of the shaft is wider than the shaft. The Southern Nevada, Cyrus Noble, Searchlight, New Era and Parallel mines are all working in rich ore now and the camp never looked better.

The Salt Lake railroad is putting in construction yards at the crossing of the Salt Lake and Santa Fe tracks between here and Ivanpah, and the Santa Fe is putting up a mammoth water tank and pumping plant here, getting ready for future traffic.

A. R. C.

SCHEELITE.

Geological Survey asks About Discovery of it in California.

Following is the copy of a letter received by Mr. E. M. Wade, of the firm of Wade & Wade, Los Angeles, from Professor Joseph Hyde Pratt, of the United States Geological Survey, dated from Chapel Hill, North Carolina, April 16, 1904, in which Professor Pratt asks for information about the recent discovery of Scheelite (Calcium Tungstate) in Kern county, California, of which mention was made at the time in the Los Angeles Mining Review. Professor Pratt's letter is as follows:

I would like to obtain if possible some information from you regarding the reported find of Scheelite (Calcium Tungstate) from Kern county, California. I would like a short description of the property, if you can give same to me, together with amount of development work that has been done upon same; the width of the vein in which the Scheelite occurs, its strike and dip and the extent to which it has been followed on the surface and the amount of exploration work that has been done underground. I would like the exact location of the property, its distance from the railroad, name of the owners and whether this property is still being worked. Was there any production of Scheelite from this property during 1903? If so, what was the quantity and value? Was any of this ore shipped, or is it still held at the mine? As you know, there is considerable interest now regarding the occurrence of tungsten and my report for the U. S. Geological Survey for the past year is to cover thoroughly the use and value of tungsten and other steel hardening metals, and for this reason I would like to have as full a description of this property as possible. If you could send me a sample of the ore I should appreciate it very much. You can use for this purpose the enclosed franked envelope, which does not require any postage, being careful that the package does not weigh over four pounds. The other franked envelope can be used in answering the above questions, which I trust you will answer as fully as possible and return to me at as early a date as possible.

"Thanking you in advance for your kindness in giving this matter your prompt attention; I am," etc.

It is learned that Mr. Charles W. Pauley, who has for some years been Receiver of the Golden Cross mines, at Hedges, San Diego county, California, will insist upon the Superior Court of San Diego county accepting his resignation of the receivership, and fixes the date at May 1. Mr. Pauley has rendered good service to the unfortunate stockholders of that good property, and it is something additional to his credit to learn that one reason for his insisting upon his discharge is that he cannot approve of the more than generous way that Judge Torrance of the Superior Court is disposing of Golden Cross funds in behalf of sundry and divers attorneys, one lot of these legal claims amounting to \$32,000. It requires a great many tons of Golden Cross ore to yield such a sum, and no one knows that better than does Mr. Pauley.

Mining Notes.

The Lancaster (Cal.) Gazette says that at the Fairview mine, Rosamond district, Kern county, the new 5-stamp mill has made its initial run. Some high-grade ore is being taken from the mine, and all indications point toward a successful future.

The Register of Inyo county, California, reports the discovery of some gold ore on the Southern Belle, one of the Casey group of mines.

The Los Angeles Times states that Messrs. Randall and Forden, of Los Angeles, have taken an option on the "Billy Mack" mine, near Empire Flats, on the Arizona side of the Colorado River, about fifty miles below the Needles.

Lancaster (Cal.) Gazette: John Erickson is doing assessment work at the Red Rover mine and he is now over a hundred feet in a new shaft that will, it is surmised, cross a rich vein, based on this fact that \$1600 worth of gold rock was taken from a pit near by.

An exchange says the Hendryx process has saved 83.03 per cent. of the values in Mountain Lion ore at Republic, Washington.

Los Angeles Mining Review
1904

March 26, 1904, p 11 (no title): Charles W. Pauley, San Diego, has applied for his discharge as the receiver of the Golden Cross Mines at Wedges, San Diego County. "... Let us ~~xx~~ see if the Golden Cross can keep out of debt."

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April 23, 1904, p 14:

"San Bernardino": Needles Eye: two men have struck high-grade copper ore in the mountains northwest of Needles. They call the claims the Sheep Horn group.

"San Diego": S.D. News: The tunnel of the Himalaya Mining Co., at Mesa Grande, is in 200 ft. It is expected the ledge will be struck in another 100 ft, or about 250 ft from surface.

Ap 23, 1904, p 16: "Experimenting on Iron Ore": Lancaster Gazette: F.E. Gladwin, a prominent Los Angeles mining engineer, is experimenting with iron ore at Acton. Two carloads of ore will be sent to Los Angeles this week and experiments will continue at the company's temporary settler.

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April 30, 1904, p 14:

"San Diego." Julian Miner: The Hastings, Warlock, Neptune, and Chaparral were recently sold to Los Angeles parties.

"Inyo." Inyo Independent: The Inyo Development Co. will start work immediately on the construction of 30 acres of vats for the manufacture of soda at Meeler.

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May 7, 1904, p 10 (no title): The Santa Fe Co. contracted with a Kern River producer for 400,000 barrels of oil for its locomotives.

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May 21, 1904, p 13: "Power for the Rodie Mines."

Rodie Miner: William and A.D. Loose have taken up ~~x~~ about 2 miles of land on the East Walker River, near Bridgeport and 14 miles from Rodie, and will build an electric plant to transmit power to Rodie's mines, hosting works, cyaniding plants and to furnish electric lighting.

"San Diego." p 14. Good ore is being taken out of the Bailey Bros. claims and Velvetia and keeping both 10-stamp mills in operation.

p 14: "Kern." Pand. Miner: April cleanup of ~~xxxxxxxx~~ 85 tons of ore from the Butte

resulted in a brick worth \$4,900. Ore milled at Red Dog.

p 15: "Notice of Stockholders Meeting." The stockholders of Santa Ana Tin Mining Co. will hold annual meeting June 7 in Los Angeles.

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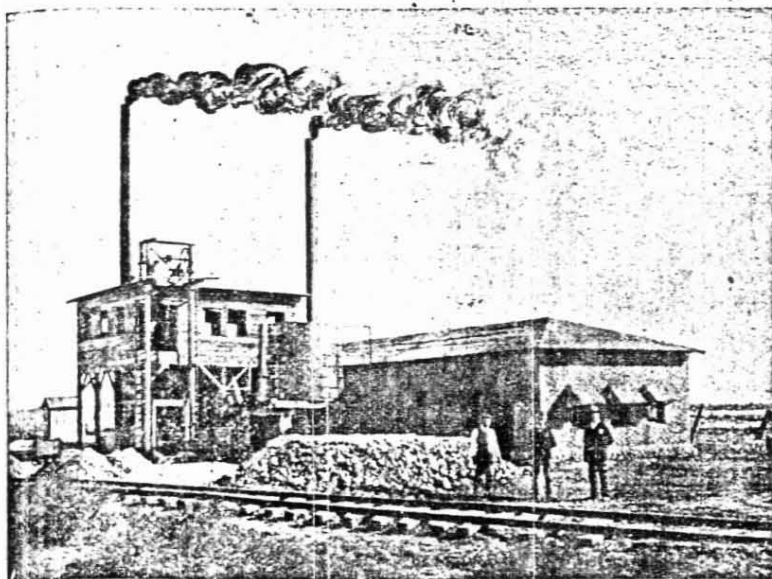
IMPORTANT TRANSACTIONS.

Fletcher Mining Company Buys a Smelter and other Properties.

It is stated in a report from Kingman, Arizona, and confirmed in the Eve, of Needles, California, that the Fletcher Mining, Milling and Smelting Company has purchased the Needles smelter. The object of this is

proposes to erect a smelter on the Arthur place, eight miles east of Florence, to work ores from the company's mines and also to do custom smelting."

Mr. Fletcher is a man of large wealth, is energetic, is a believer in mining properties as good investments and is taking great interest in mining properties in Arizona.



SMELTER AT NEEDLES, CALIFORNIA

made evident in another report that Mr. W. S. Fletcher, a prominent capitalist of Pasadena, California, has conveyed to the Fletcher company a group of gold claims and stamp mill at Stockton Hill, near Kingman, Ariz., a 60-ton smelter, and eleven copper claims near Needles, Ariz., and sixteen lead-silver, gold and copper claims at Mineral Hill, Pima county, Arizona; also the Arthur ranch and canal, the latter leaving the Gila river in the Butte canyon and containing about 1,000 inches of water.

The Florence (Arizona) Blade also makes mention of this, saying: "The Fletcher Mining, Milling & Smelting company, of Los Angeles, has perfected its organization. W. S. Fletcher has conveyed to the company mining property and a 60-ton smelter in Mohave county and a group of claims and the Arthur ranch and canal on the Gila in Pinal county. The company

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Sicklerite."

The Editor of the Los Angeles Mining Review.

Sir,—Artemus Ward said he could see how the stars were discovered but he could not see how their names were discovered. So, it seems to me, in regards to "Kunzite." It appears that an injustice has been done to one whom I believe is the original discoverer of this mineral—Mr. Fred M. Sickler, of Pala, San Diego county, California. From all the circumstances that have come to my attention, this particular variety of spodumene should by right, as well as justice, be christened "Sicklerite," which I shall now take the privilege of doing. I have read with interest the contribution to your journal, by Mr. Charles R. Fletcher, on "Kunzite" in which he says that Mr. Kunz identified this mineral, after whom it was named by Dr. Charles Baskerville, who "found the California lilac spodumene, in its activity with the ultra-violet light, differing from all other spodumenes," etc. This latter may be a fact, but is no justification for the name "Kunzite." Long before this name was heralded, I received a letter from Mr. Sickler stating that he had discovered a "new mineral," which has proven to be this identical one. Further, he owns the mine in which he claims to have discovered it.

Dana, in his Text Book Of Mineralogy, Ed., 1883, speaks of a similar gem, thus: True composition, silicate of lithia and alumina. * * * Occurs... at Branchville, Conn. The unaltered mineral is of an amethystine purple color and perfectly transparent.... Also mentions "Hiddenite," a variety of deep emerald green to yellowish green color. We have lately seen specimens of this latter gem from the same locality—San Diego county. In fine, if there is to be a new name, let it be "Sicklerite."

E. M. WADE.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 26, 1904.

APR 30 '04

THE MINING DIRECTORY.

Edition for 1904 now in Press and
Shortly to be Issued.

The Western Mining Directory Company, publishers of the International Mining Directory, has sent the Mining Review some of its advance sheets of its 1904 edition. These sheets show how mining properties operated in this country, British Columbia, Mexico, and other countries will be listed and described in the coming edition. The several countries are in alphabetical order; States or districts in each country are alphabetically arranged, then under each are the names of the properties; take as an illustration a property at Blanchard, Arizona:

AMERICAN COPPER CO. (New York, 11 Broadway). J. K. Burnham, Pres., A. S. Kimberly, Sec., Ben Blanchard, Vice-Pres., Gen. Mgr., Supt. and Purchasing Agt., J. J. Murray, Asst. Supt., Leon Cummins, Assayer, Iron King Mine. Gold and Silver and below 175 ft. level, Copper, Gold and Silver, shafts, steam, gasoline and oil engines, 12 (1000 lb) stamps, 2 crushers, 50 ton concentrator, 50 ton cyanide plant, "50 ton additional cyanide plant and 500 ton smelter."

Signed, Ben Blanchard, Gen. Mgr.

Mr. A. L. Dunbar, manager of the Western Directory Company, writes from San Francisco that the 1904 edition of the International Mining Directory is now in press.

The Salt Lake Mining Review has entered upon its sixth year. During its five years of existence it has been an able advocate of Utah's mining interests, and the results have been satisfactory to both paper and State.

New Monthly Publication.

"Mining Magazine" will be the title of an international monthly review of current progress in mining and metallurgy to be published by Mr. W. J. Johnston, former president of the Engineering and Mining Journal Company, of New York, and proprietor of the Pacific Coast Miner, San Francisco. As stated in the prospectus of this new coming publication, the Pacific Coast Miner will cease to exist and will be absorbed by the Mining Magazine.

The cause of labor in Los Angeles has another strong advocate in "Facts," a semi-monthly journal whose motto is, "Equality and Justice to all men." It is edited and published by Mr. W. A. Rennie, a firm believer in and a consistent advocate of the rights of the "laboring man," as opposed to the unrighteous exactions of the riotous and loud-mouthed "walking delegate."

MAY 14 1904

AMALIE AND PIUTE DISTRICTS

Rain and Snow Storms will Provide Plenty of Water for Prospecting. Mills and Cyanide Plants Being Erected.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

AMALIE, Kern County, California, May 2, 1904.—The Piute and Amalie districts have had an unusual number of heavy rain and snow storms during the past winter, impeding work at many places. The moisture, however, will be the means of keeping the many little springs scattered throughout the mountains, flowing nearly all summer, much to the convenience of the prospectors.

The Amalie company has eight men working on their Barbarossa group and some very rich ore is being taken out. The Amalie's new mill will soon be started. No work is being done on the old Amalie mine at present.

Report has it that the Zada mine will erect a 20-stamp mill. They have a small mountain of ore ready for the mill, the best ore having been picked and sent to the smelter.

Mr. J. E. Ramey, of Randsburg mine, and Mr. E. Dearboren, of Moreno, who own the Golden Rule mine in Indian Creek, have some very fine-looking ore. The rock runs about 100 gold, but there is a scarcity of water in that vicinity, and consequently very little effort has been made to work the property. Several years ago, when Mr. Ramey first found this mine, he started to run some of his ore through a small mill located near his mine, but on account of the small water supply had to shut down.

Mr. Cummings, superintendent of the Zenda mine, has been succeeded by Mr. Curtis, of Los Angeles. The Zenda company after running their new mill several weeks, concluded it was also necessary to use the cyanide process, and a large plant is now in course of construction.

Mr. Geo. Cummings, who owns a small interest in the Zenda mine, says he will erect a 5-stamp custom mill on Caliente Creek.

Throughout the Amalie district about everything showing a sign of quartz is located. While much of the ore in this district is base, the veins are much larger and more regular than in the Piute district, and contain greater amount of silver. The mines in this district also hold out

better as they increase in depth, which is not the case in the Piute district. The Amalie is down over 400 feet and the ore at the bottom contains much more value than toward the surface.

The United Mining & Smelting Company has employed an expert to take charge of its property. Operations will be pushed on the Isabel mine in Sand Canyon, where assays up to \$2000 have been made.

Messrs. R. J. Dyas & Co., who have expended \$17,000 on their Orahana mine on Barossa Mountain, without getting startling results, have decided to sell the property.

Mr. C. E. Pillsbury, Amalie postmaster and also paymaster of the Gold Peak Mining Company, has added a general store for the convenience of the camp.

E. H. M.

THE DALE DISTRICT.

Some Rich Samples Taken From the Leota Mine.

The following is from the Times-Index, of San Bernardino, California, of May 5, 1904:

If there is any one who thinks that Dale is a back number they would have been instantly undeceived by looking at a sack full of samples brought in from the Leota mine this morning by Col. G. W. Sweesy, the owner of the property. This is one of the most promising mines in the district. The samples were not selected, but gathered from any old place along the ledge. Some showed up rich, while others had apparently little of the precious metal, but nevertheless in an assay good values would have appeared in any of the samples the sack contained.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The False Reports Being Circulated About the Karma Mine.

MOHAVE, Kern County, May 5.

The Editor of Mining Review, Los Angeles—Dear Sir: I learn from the best of authority that reports have been circulated among some of the business houses of Los Angeles, by one Andrew Trombo, to the effect that the Karma mine and mill were closed down for want of funds and also that the company is \$60,000 in debt and cannot pay up. I am authorized to say that this is absolutely false and malicious, and it will be well for the man that made this statement to think twice before he goes any further. The Karma hung up three weeks ago for the purpose of putting in three Godby agitator tanks and to

add ten stamps and have also added two six-foot Frue vanner concentrators to the five already in. Our run of a month ago was simply a test run which is always necessary to find out just what is wanted. The Karma company can meet its obligations at any time. The mill will start again on or about the 15th of this month, and will be one of the most complete mining and cyanide plants in the southwest, and as for ore I can say the ten miners can keep twenty stamps running for a year. I will say any more such statements are made the Karma Mining Company will be very thankful for the information and its source.

Yours truly,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Asst. Superintendent

514-04

MAY 14 04

KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

5-14-04 (8)

**A Register of its Mines and Minerals, With Maps
Showing Location of all Oil Wells.**

THE CALIFORNIA State Mining Bureau, Mr. Lewis E. Aubury, State Mineralogist, has issued a Register, with map, of the mines and minerals of Kern county. This register, while of value to all mining men is of especial interest to petroleum producers as it contains an excellent sketch map of the various oil properties in Kern county, embracing producing wells, abandoned wells, wells of doubtful productiveness, wells that are being drilled, also location of oil tanks and oil pipe lines. This map, or, to speak more accurately, series of maps, was compiled by Mr. Paul W. Prutzman from data collected by Mr. Marion Aubury, Field Assistant of the State Mining Bureau.

Apart from the petroleum properties the Register gives a list of 420 mining properties—quartz, hydraulic, drift, placer, etc., also a list of mills and arrastres in operation.

Kern county is the fourth in size in the State, having an area of 8159 square miles, and is characterized by greater variety and contrasts of topography, geology, climate and resources than any other county in California. Its eastern and southern portions contain the southern end of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and its mergeance with the Coast range at Tehachapi. Its western boundary is along the

summit of the Coast range; and the upper end of the San Joaquin Valley makes up about one-third of the county's area. The southeastern slope of the Sierra and a large portion of the Mojave Desert are included in its southern part. The county thus includes slopes of two mountain ranges, a large and fertile valley plain and an arid desert region. All these contrasted regions contain much mineral wealth. On the Sierra slope, amid forests and streams, are important quartz mining districts. In the valley plain, near Bakersfield, is the remarkable and widely-known Kern River oil field. On the eastern slope of the Coast range are the Sunset and McKittrick oil fields which help to make Kern the pre-eminent petroleum-producing county of California. The foothills of both these ranges abound in various minerals, many of which are being commercially utilized. In the desert region of the county is the Randsburg District, one of the prominent gold fields of the State, and other gold districts are undergoing development on the desert side of the Sierra. The mineral output of the county in 1902 was valued at \$3,481,926, of which \$1,165,982 was gold. In the San Joaquin Valley are extensive orchards and the largest irrigation systems in the State. The Kern River,

of the Sierra slope, furnishes power for one of the important electric power transmission plants of California. The mineral resources of the county are extensive and varied. Kern ranks first amongst the counties of the State in annual product of petroleum; second in total annual value of all combined mineral products; and fifth in yield of gold.

In addition to its gold and silver deposits it has deposits of iron, coal, lead, mica, salt, borax, graphite, antimony, fire clay, marble, steatite, sulphur, building stones, etc., not yet exploited to a producing stage. The principal gold-producing district is at Randsburg and Johannesburg, in the eastern part of the county where there are numerous productive mines and a number of mills. Near by is the Stringer District, where there are numerous small but rich veins. In the Mojave District are a number of productive mines, and several new mills have recently been erected. At Amalie, Caliente, Keyesville, Woody, Isabella, Rosamond, Havilah, Kernville, and a few other places, more or less gold mining is being carried on.

The list of oil properties in the county numbers 132. The storage tank and reservoir system connected with the oil fields is of the most extensive character, as may be supposed from the large annual product of oil and the necessity of storing it ready for shipment by rail or pipe line. There

are in the county 129 reservoirs, having an aggregate capacity of 5,571 barrels and 214 tanks with an aggregate capacity of 4,292,150 barrels.

The price of this Register is cents, and 8 cents for postage.

CALIFORNIA.

San Diego.

San Diego News: The Oro Blanco Mining Company is still driving its tunnel, which was started in the Kentuck mine, and is expected to cut a number of rich ledges at considerable depth, and incidentally to drain a number of mines. The tunnel is now in about 1000 feet, and will probably cut the Cincinnati Belle ledge before long.

It is reported by the San Diego News that considerable difficulty has been experienced at the High Peak mine to control the water, but this has been done, and work is progressing there satisfactorily.

It is stated in the San Diego News that the Warlock Mining Company is making arrangements to push work on its claims—the Warlock, Chaparral, Hastings, etc. They are driving a tunnel, which is now in about 600 feet. It is expected that another 10-stamp mill will be erected as soon as the development shall have progressed farther.

The San Diego News says: "The unwatering of the Owens mine has proven a longer job than was at first expected. It has been accomplished, and much retimbering done. Five men are at work there, but it is understood the force will soon be increased to fifteen."

MAY 21 04

MAY 21 04

NEW MINING CAMPS.

Needles the Central Point of Many Districts.

The Needles (California) Eye prints the following interesting information about mining operations on properties west of Needles:

At the group of claims belonging to W. S. Fletcher, twelve men are working and this week they crosscut the ledge at a depth of thirty feet and tapped six feet of fine copper ore. Mr. Fletcher has purchased the eleven claims in the Lawrence group and also the seven claims belonging to C. B. Brown of Needles and W. W. Topp of San Francisco. All of these properties have large croppings and while the development work is as

yet but lightly commenced, the showing of ore bodies and values is very gratifying and some of those whose words upon mining matters demand consideration have made use of the expression that "it looks like a second Butte." While this is flavored with considerable symptoms of exaggeration, yet the sincerity of these expressions at once convey the impression that there is bound to be a camp, or a number of camps, in that section of the country, which will demand the attention of the mining public and will ultimately be producing camps.

At the properties south of Ibox, Mr. Gaylord and his force of men are rapidly developing the old Nat Levi properties and uncovering good bodies of marketable ore. Altogether, this section of the country lying directly west of Needles, is decidedly progressing in such a manner as attracts attention and provides the thinker with some idea of the possibilities of Needles being entirely surrounded by mining camps. Across the river, but in sight of Needles, is the great San Francisco district; to the north is Newberry mountain with its several properties developed; to the south and along the Colorado River there are innumerable camps which are interesting capital and making good showings, and now, on our immediate west there promises to be a camp that will rival Butte.

INYO COUNTY'S PLACERS.

Theory Respecting Formation of Those in Mazourka Canyon.

In the Independent, of Independence, Inyo county, California, is an article giving what is termed the accepted theory of the formation of the placer deposits of Mazourka Canyon, in that county, and in which, it may be incidentally observed, many Los Angeles men are interested. The Independent says:

"About eight miles north of Citrus station on the Carson and Colorado railroad, an ancient glacial channel crosses Mazourka nearly at a right angle, running in an easterly and westerly direction. This channel carries gold its entire length but not in sufficient quantity to pay by dry-washing. Since it was formed the contour of the country has greatly changed. Mazourka Canyon itself and many smaller canyons and gulches, have been cut through the ancient channel resulting in a secondary deposit, which is of course far richer than the ancient channel, owing to the further concentration. Where the original channel crosses Mazourka it has been eroded for a distance of about two miles and to a varying depth up to six hundred feet. The theory held by those now working in Mazourka is that the gold contained in the glacial channel has been re-concentrated in Mazourka. All of the gulches in the district which carry pay cut through the glacial channel. The richest gulches start on the mountain side very little above the channel. They are comparatively shallow and never carried very much water so that their riches were not swept out into the main wash of Mazourka. The Giles, Thorpe and Cook tunnel will reach bedrock in a basin just below where several gulches which cut the glacial channel enter Mazourka. It was necessary to blast through five hundred feet of bedrock to penetrate this basin. It is here that it is expected to find a great concentration of the gold that has come down the several gulches. There seems to be no doubt but that the glacial channel is the source of the gold, as all the gulches crossing that channel carry pay below the crossing and are barren above and there is no gold in the gulches which do not cross the channel. It is an interesting theory and one that has caused the expenditure of thousands of dollars in money and many years of hard labor to test its truth."

(over)
May 28, 1904

MAY 28 1904

Los Angeles Mining Review

LUDLOW MINING DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

Camp Rochester, where are the Roosevelt, Bagdad-Chase, the Ludlow Bell, Evening Gold, the John Suter, and Other Mines.

BECAUSE of the large amount of Rochester (New York) capital that is invested in mines in this part of San Bernardino county it was deemed fitting that the camp should be called "Camp Rochester." And it may be well to state here and at once that it has, speaking of it as a mining camp, established its right to be reckoned among the most prosperous ones of this southwestern mining region. It is in its infancy, comparatively speaking, but enough has been done in the matter of development to demonstrate that its ore bodies are large enough and rich enough to provide it with a long, successful future.

Camp Rochester is distant from Los Angeles about 200 miles in a northeasterly direction and nearly eight miles in a southerly direction from Ludlow, a station on the Santa Fe railroad, and is the terminal station of the Ludlow & Southern railroad. The population numbers probably 150 souls and all the buildings and dwelling houses are neat and substantially built. A postoffice has been established by the United States government and a postmistress appointed; a school house has been built and a schoolmistress employed.

The mining district, at one time known as the Buckeye, has since been christened the Bagdad, because John Suter named his first claim the "Bagdad," and the company which purchased his original claims is named the "Bagdad Mining and Milling Company."

The success of this camp as a prospering mining camp is well assured, and the values from the copper, gold and silver ores bid fair to be greater than from any equal area of surface ground on the Pacific slope. The district, with its numerous outcroppings of reefs of mineral, enclosed within a peculiar formation of country rock, is a mammoth basin covering some twenty-five square miles of territory, abounding with low mountain ridges, numerous gulches, ravines and valleys, the latter giving evidence of once having been beds of small lakes or rivers. The vein of the basin is of granite, lime and syenite, while the rock over the mineral portion is a black, white and birds-eye porphyry. The ledges outcrop largely for long distances and are of from ten to forty feet in width, occurring at intervals of about 700 feet, giving rise to the belief that the basin is a huge ellipse with a series of veins folding in regular order, with sweeping curvatures of the general formation. The character of the ore is a porphyritic quartz intermingled with a hematite of iron, spar, silica and other minerals, carrying values in gold and copper, and at times a percentage of silver. Several grades of copper are found above 200 feet, mostly malachite or green copper, and below that a red oxide, copper glance and cuprite of copper. The high values of copper and gold are found in chutes thirty to forty feet wide, several hundred feet in length and of unknown depth. More perfect walls—white porphyry,

with lining of talc for hanging, and black bird's-eye porphyry for foot—were never found in the true fissure veins of any mining district. The dip of the ledges is not far from 40 degrees off from perpendicular.

Eminent mining engineers and skilled geologists after careful investigation and examination admit the many wonderful peculiarities of the district and assert that its future possibilities are much greater than those of many other districts laying claim to distinction. Prof. G. E. Baily, United States Government Engineer, says: "The day is not far off when there

will be a greater rush to this than there ever was to the north zone. The mines in the Bagdad section justify the building of the excellent railroad from Ludlow, as they are inexhaustible and withal very rich. I refer to the Bagdad group and other mines in that vicinity." Mr. A. Scowden, of Los Angeles, a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, in a recent interview stated: "The numerous outcroppings of several veins of large dimensions indicate a basin of some twenty-five square miles, in which ore may be developed at any point by shafts of moderate depth. The development of the mines of this district have shown the existence of large bodies of probable ore, even where the values of the outcroppings of the veins are low." Mr. H. R. Gage, of Arizona, who has made mining a study, says: "The greatest porphyry systems that have ever been seen is apparent in the Bagdad section, and, as a whole, it is one of the most highly mineralized districts that I have ever visited."

THE DISCOVERER.

Some five years ago Mr. John Suter was in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad and in searching for water discovered the outcroppings of ore in this section of the desert. He made numerous locations, and in prospecting them sold them to the Bagdad Mining and Milling Company. Subsequently he made other locations and disposing of them to different

May 28, 1904 p. 18

Star

THE BIG BUTTE.

The Big Butte is a Randsburg (California) property, owned by the Butte Lode Mining Company, a Los Angeles corporation, of which Major J. W. A. Off, cashier of the State Bank & Trust Company, is one of the principal stockholders and directors. With the Yellow Aster, the Big Butte—originally so-called in contradistinction to a mine called the "Little Butte"—is one of the two largest gold producers of the Rand district. The property was purchased by the company on the recom-

ommendation of Mr. Percy McMahon, and results have proven the reliability of his judgment. The property was placed under his management and during the last three and one-half years it has cleaned up \$202,000 and paid thirty-three dividends—which is a pretty good record as things go.

The main shaft is down 523 feet with an 86-foot winze. Shaft No. 2 is down 300 feet, with a 50-foot winze; and there is good ore in the bottom of both. The Butte's ore is high grade, millings yielding, as shown by

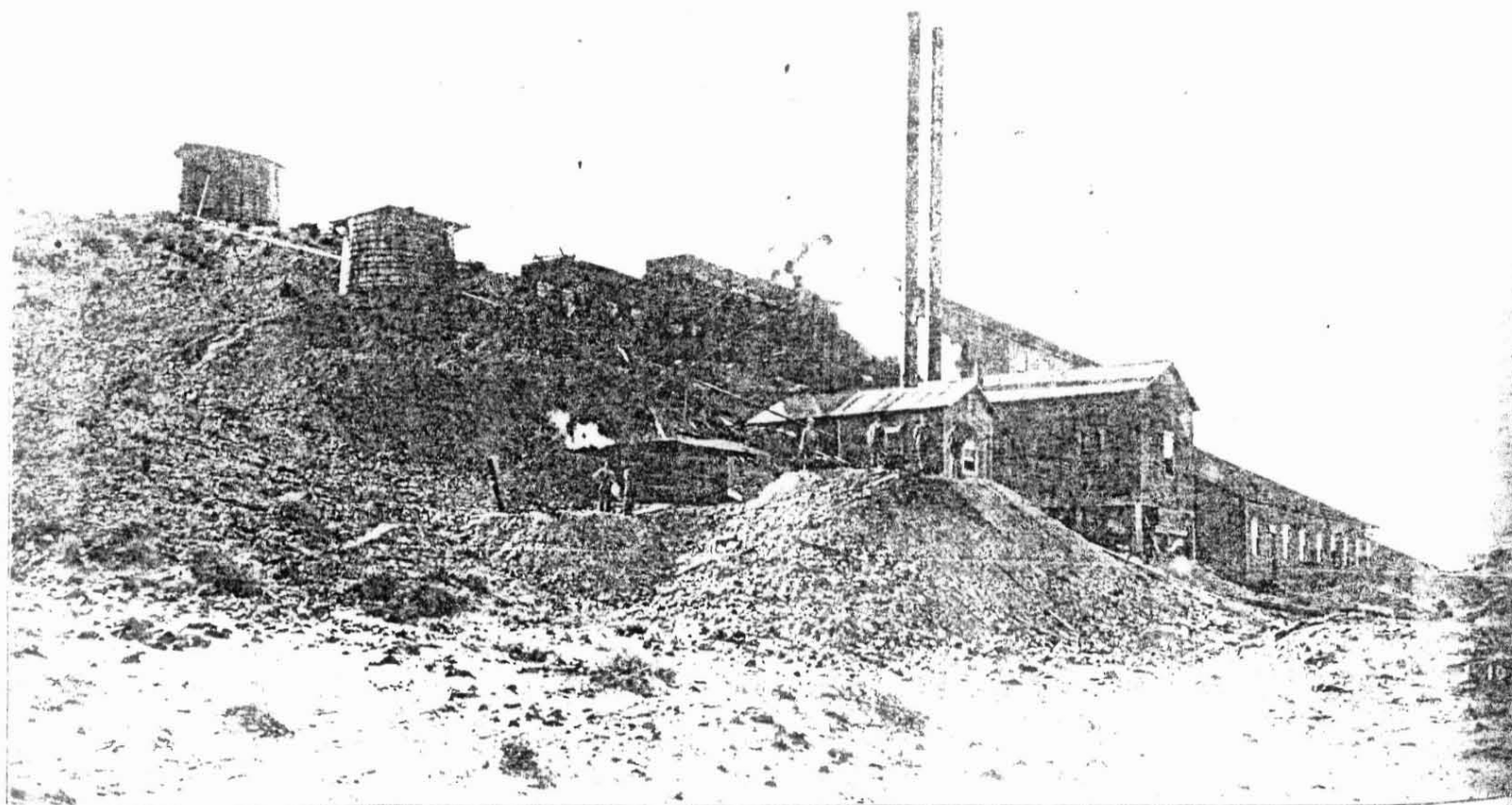
conds, an average of \$71.15 gold per ton. There are 15 stamps dropping at Randsburg, making, with the 130 at the Yellow Aster mills, 155 stamps at work in the Rand district.

THE BARSTOW MILL.

The 50-stamp mill, at Barstow, San Bernardino county, is owned by the Bagdad Mining and Milling Company, which owns the Bagdad-Chase mines in the Lullow district, an account of which, with other mines in the same district, is printed on pages 14 and 15. Since it was originally constructed,

the Bagdad mill has been in connection with it. After the Yellow Aster's two mills at Randsburg, Barstow mill is the largest in Southern California.

In New Mexico native copper has been found in the Santa Rita mine of Grant county, and copper ore has been found at many points in the state, being noted in considerable quantities in the counties of Grant, Coln, Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, Sierra Corro and Taos.

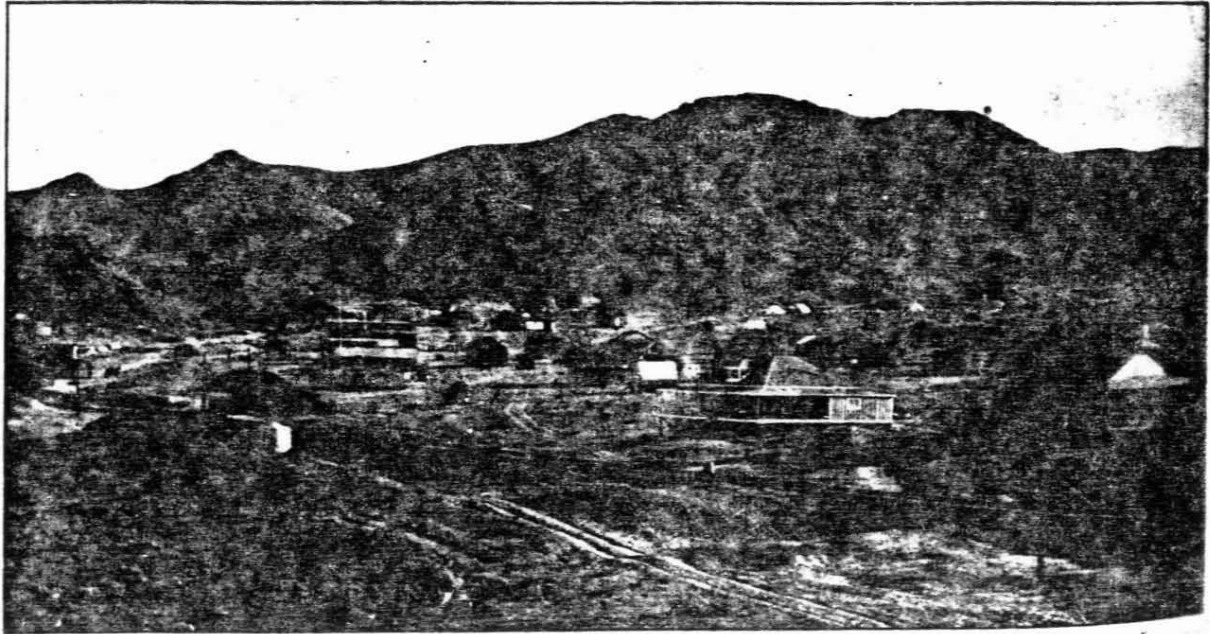


THE FIFTY-STAMP MILL, AT BARSTOW.

the twenty-four hours in accordance with regulations, from conditions, from employed. The company controls the area and Montana, the Washoe company and Colorado which are being opened to its mines and the company owns coal and Horn, all in Montana plants at each coal mines at D mining; it owns the Pacific railway; Canada, as also the light and water owns the three large, one at Anac Hamilton and lumber interests of Montana; has and at Hamilton its thousands of tons. Nor are it these. It is the large and large elements; it has

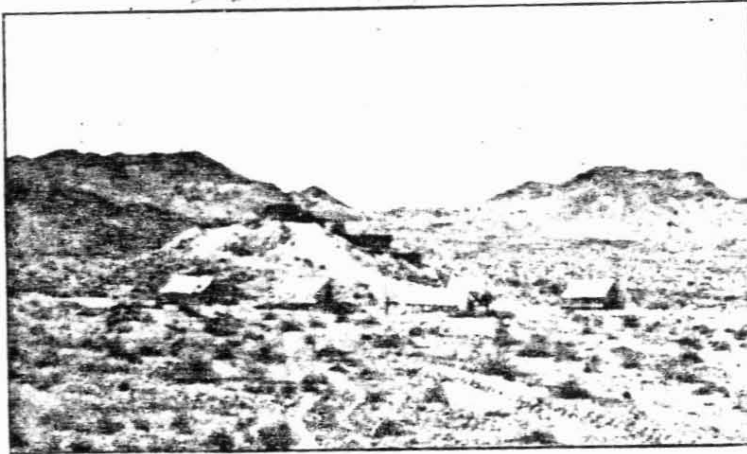
MAY 28 1904

5-28-04 (19)

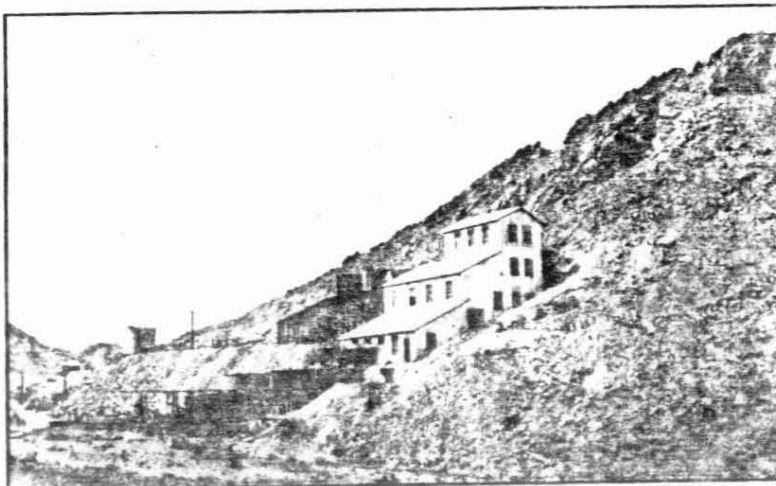


CAMP ROCHESTER, BAGDAD MINING DISTRICT.

5-28-04 (19)



TEN-STAMP MILL AT THE ROOSEVELT.



TEN-STAMP MILL AT THE BAGDAD-CHASE.



MAIN SHAFT, LAVIC CLAIM OF THE JOHN SUTER.

MAY 28 1904

1903. Mr. E. E. Selph, a prominent attorney of Los Angeles, became interested in the district, organized with Mr. Suter the Suter Gold Company, and to this company later conveyed title to a valuable group of claims to the south and adjoining the Bagdad group. At the location this Suter group surpassed, while development in the making of a copper and proposition second to none in the

THE ROOSEVELT.

In the confines of this great mineralized basin the Roosevelt Company owns nineteen full claims beneath the surface of which lie enormous bodies of ore of equal length with the boundary lines, and with a thickness of from ten to twenty feet. So far the development and exploration work has proceeded fully upon one of the group of claims and the extent and value of the company's property may be estimated when it is stated, from preliminary examination, that drift work to the north and east on the 200 and 200 shows an ore body averaging all points to that distance, over 100 feet in width and of unknown length with average values of \$15 per ton gold and 10 per cent. copper. These values are below the assay taken at every two feet of drift.

Between the 100 and 200 level the ore body is 20 feet wide and 100 feet in length by drifting averaging over \$10 per ton gold and 10 per cent. copper. The incline shaft is down to the 200 level and from thirty-five feet to the collar of the shaft is in continuous.

shaft which to the 200 level had been ore was continued on to 400 feet and at a point near 300 feet the ore changed from a malachite, or copper, carrying gold, to a high grade of red oxide and copper glance, also of copper, also with gold value. Directly north of the shaft in the 200 level, is a body of this grade of ore fully forty feet in width, 100 feet in length, and the depth may be estimated. The values exceed \$100 per ton of copper and gold. There is a saving of labor in the development work of the Roosevelt, the shaft being continued downward to a depth of 500 feet, crosscuts and up-cuts continued to allow the stoping of these vast ore bodies. It is estimated that on the dump there are at least 30,000 tons of first-class sized milling ore, and above the level in the mine 20,000 tons of ore ready to be knocked down and hauled to the surface. The mill is on the Cadiz claim, an ideal location, about a hundred feet away from the working shaft, and to be connected with a surface tramway. While the stamps and plates are in use and the mortar-blocks are set in place, and in time a cyanide plant will be added. The Fulton Works of Los Angeles are further the plant complete, including engines, Blake crushers, plates, etc. An electric plant with lights for mine and mill will be added. The directors of

the company are: Mr. Sherman Washburn, president; Mr. Thomas L. Martin, vice-president; Mr. V. L. Carroll, secretary; Mr. C. R. Emery, superintendent; and Messrs. John Suter, Thomas Lormer, E. H. Royce, and E. E. Selph. The main office is at Pasadena, California.

THE LUDLOW BELL.

The Ludlow Bell Mining and Milling Company, a strong corporation, owns seventeen full mining claims in the center of the richest gold-ore bearing section of the district, lying to the north and west of the Bagdad-Chase mines. Various prospecting

shafts have been sunk upon different portions of the property and good ore bodies encountered. The formation in all the surroundings is such as to indicate that the ledges vary in width, the portions richer in gold and copper being found in chutes of variously extended lengths, thirty to forty feet in width, and of unknown depth. The chute in which the main shaft of the Anna Bell claim was sunk, is of gold ore, and continued all the way down the incline to a depth of 175 feet, a width of 10 to 20 feet, and at that point the values by several tests averaged \$12 in gold to the ton with no copper. At the 150-foot level is a 20-foot drift, a ninety-foot shaft with 60 feet of drifting to the west, shows a 10-foot ledge of \$12 gold ore. The company is now sinking a perpendicular shaft on the Anna Bell, about 200 feet to the north of the original or discovery shaft, and will sink to a depth of 300 feet. A gasoline engine and hoist is being placed at this point and extensive exploration work will be carried on.

The directors and officers of the Ludlow Bell Mining and Milling Company are wealthy and influential citizens of Southern California, being: Colonel James Paul Upland, Mr. E. E. Selph, Los Angeles; Messrs. James Kennedy, T. E. Parke, J. O. Henderson and H. B. Wilson, of Ontario. Mr. James Kennedy is president, Mr. T. E. Parke is secretary, the Citizens Bank, Ontario, treasurer; and Mr. Gardner E. Smith, Pasadena, consulting engineer.

THE EVENING GOLD.

The eleven claims of the Evening Gold Mining Company are nearly three miles to the north and east of Camp Rochester and hold the same general formation of country rock and character of ore as others in the district. The development work is under the management of Mr. T. D. Swartout, who in sinking a perpendicular ledge cut through a vein of ore thirty feet in thickness. In all the claims of the district the ore is in chutes, copper predominating in some and gold in

MAY 28 1904

others. At 75 feet in the shaft of this property the ore values by assay were, the highest, \$19.25 gold, and the lowest, \$7.35 gold, with no copper. A 50-foot drift gave nearly the same values all the way. A shaft house has been erected and a gasoline engine and hoist installed. Officers and directors are: Mr. T. D. Swartout, vice-president and manager; Mr. W. S. Vawter, secretary and treasurer; Mr. E. E. Selph, attorney; and Messrs. J. P. Moody and P. W. Corcorran.

THE BAGDAD-CHASE.

The Bagdad-Chase Gold Mining Company is a consolidated corporation, composed of the two oldest min-

15

ing and milling companies in the district. The stockholders represent millions of eastern capital. The management of all development work has from the beginning devolved upon Mr. E. H. Stagg, at present absent in the East, assisted by Mr. Thomas A. Lottridge. The company owns twenty-six of the original locations, all in the center of the district. The property is opened up by ten or more shafts, five of which are equipped with latest improved hoisting machinery. The ledges dip to the north. The main shaft—an incline—follows the ledge from its apex to a depth of 550 feet. Numerous levels have been established and many hundred feet of drifting work performed, and a large amount of stoping done. The shaft of the Benj. E. Chase is an incline 300 feet downward from the apex, with numerous drifts. The ores of the Bagdad claim are shipped at the rate of 120 tons per day to the company's stamp mill and cyanide plant at Barstow. Near to the camp the company recently erected a complete 10-stamp mill and cyanide plant where the ores of the Benj. E. Chase mine are being treated. The officials of the company are: Mr. J. N. Beckley, president; Mr. Benj. E. Chase, treasurer; Mr. Thomas A. Lottridge, assistant treasurer; Mr. J. H. Stedman, secretary. All of these gentlemen are of Rochester. Mr. E. H. Stagg, manager.

THE JOHN SUTER.

The John Suter Gold Mining and Milling Company is a solid corporation, owning nine of the most promising claims in the district. Mr. E. E. Selph, of Los Angeles, was among the first to recognize the possible merits of this wonderful district and it was mainly through his efforts that the formation of this company was effected, and, after its organization, conducted the transferring of the title of John Suter's interests to the company. Like all of Mr. Suter's locations these claims cover the apex of the ledges and being so well defined are easily traced for nearly a mile.

The assay laboratory of the John Suter is also that of the Roosevelt mine. Experiments are made as each foot of development is made. Mr. A. E. Drucker, the assayer and chemist, has constructed a miniature leaching plant which is of much service. The officers and directors are: Mr. John Suter, president and manager; Mr. A. L. Selig, vice-president; Mr. E. E. Selph, secretary and treasurer, and Messrs. Andrew Henderson, D. C. Sullivan and J. O. Henderson. The main office is at Room 124, Potomac Building, Los Angeles.

OTHER PROPERTIES.

The Virginia-California Gold Mining Company, composed of capitalists of West Virginia, owns to the south of the Roosevelt mines twenty-four full mining claims with mineral reefs outcropping throughout the district. The 550 feet of development work shows well defined ledges with porphyry walls, and a showing by assay of \$9 gold, 40 ounces silver and 3 per cent. copper to the ton.

The Ludlow Mining Company owns about 300 acres of mineral land to the northwest of the Roosevelt property and has performed considerable work upon the same.

The Sierra Grande Company is another corporation controlled by Los Angeles and Pasadena people, owning nearly a score of claims in the district.

To Messrs. E. E. Selph, John Suter, T. L. Martin, C. R. Emery, J. O. Henderson and the firm of Snowball & Sullivan, fiscal agents, Pasadena, may be given the greatest credit for what has been accomplished in this district and for the large amount of money that has been invested in it.

WAR.

Camp Rochester, San Bernardino county, California.



ENGINE, HOUSE, SHAFT AND HOIST AT ROOSEVELT.

MAY 28 1904

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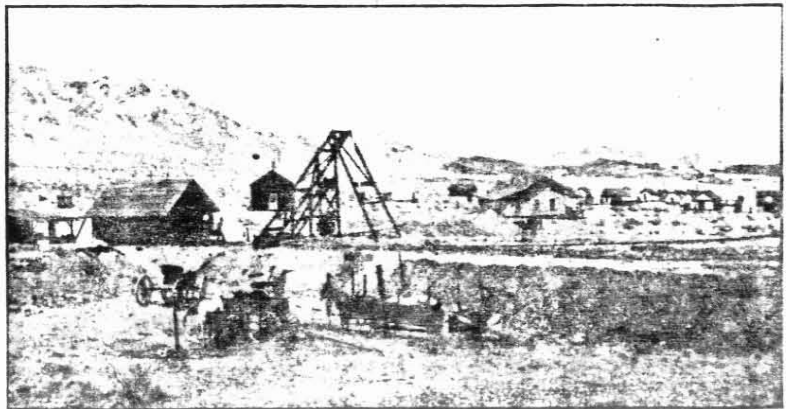
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WAR.

Camp Rochester, San Bernardino county, California.



ENGINE HOUSE, SHAFT AND HOIST AT ROOSEVELT.

VALUABLE MARBLE DEPOSITS

Discovered in San Bernardino County, California.
Specimens at Office of the Mining Review

CONTRIBUTED TO THE LOS ANGELES MINING REVIEW

AN EXTENSIVE deposit of marble has recently been discovered on the Desert near Cadiz, San Bernardino county, California, about 240 miles east of Los Angeles. It lies in the foothills and mountains about one mile north of the Santa Fe railway, or rather this is the beginning of the deposit. It lies in large deposits from ten to fifty feet thick and dips eastwardly at an average inclination of about 35 degrees. The outcroppings are about one mile square, each forming a steep scarp on the western end, or edge.

The great variety in color is an important feature. While these deposits seem to be of about the same consistency in degree of hardness, the colors differ widely. There is birdseye, blotched, black, blue, variegated, etc. The "birdseye" is composed largely of small concretions which may easily be taken by the casual observer for small fossils. The "blotched" or streaked material, has deep red blotches through it, presenting a beautiful appearance when polished. Each variety polishes well and leaves a hard, smooth surface and would be valuable for inside and ornamental work.

The plain here, or valley, is about 1000 feet above sea-level, and the hills

in which the marble is found rise about 1000 feet higher. Some of the peaks are composed of this mineral. Three or four miles westerly is a whole mountain of darkish marble; and just west of this is a mountain of white dolomitic marble. These deposits represent millions of tons, and are practically inexhaustible. While they are exposed in some places for a thousand feet above the surface they extend to unknown depths.

Owing to their long exposure to the elements, and especially to the heat of the summer sun for untold ages, the exposed portions of these deposits are checked and fractured, but the mineral is compact and solid an inch or two below the surface. It is also fissured and broken into blocks. This has been a region of much volcanic disturbance. Volcanic ejecta and lapilli are found over the surface of the Desert and several volcanic "necks" are in full view of this place. The same forces of nature that changed the sandstone into quartzite, which now largely forms the country rock, also metamorphosed the limestone into marble.

If, on further exploitation, these marbles prove to be of superior texture, which now seems probable, they will largely take the place of aragon-

ite ("Mexican onyx"), travertine, etc., for ornamental purposes, wainscoting, etc. Their accessibility is also much in their favor. They are owned by a gentleman in Los Angeles and other Southern California parties.

STEPHEN BOWERS.

Los Angeles, May 24, 1904.

[The following additional details of these newly-discovered marble deposits have been received from Mr. Frederick Miller, of Los Angeles.—Ed. M. R.]

In the fall of 1902 a company was formed to do some prospecting on the Desert. Of this company Mr. J. F. Blakeslee was a member, who has had experience for fifteen years in practical mining in Colorado. He started from Los Angeles with a team and the necessary equipment and an assistant and got on his way as far as Cadiz, San Bernardino county, when he found it necessary to abandon his desired destination because of a lack of water. It was while at Cadiz that he determined to do some prospecting in the range of mountains to the north of that place, and it was on that prospecting trip that he made discovery of the marble deposits, of which I am sending you some samples. He at once located claims for his company.

The ledge is easily accessible, being only about one mile north of the Santa Fe railroad, with a nice descending grade. The ledge is uncovered and stands out in fair view, with every advantage for easy quarrying. The dirt

CALIFORNIA.

Kern.

The following items are from the Randsburg Miner:

Messrs. McCormick, Nebeker and Sanderson are having a milling at Snow's on ore taken from the G. B.

Barney Ostick has taken a contract to sink twenty feet in the deep shaft on the Merced Gold Mining Company's property in the Stringer.

Messrs. Balschweid and Pierce cleaned up \$1400 from twenty tons of ore at Snow's mill this week.

The Sunshine cleaned up \$3400 from thirty-four tons last week. A new engine will be installed in the mill. A gasoline hoist will be installed in the mine at an early date.

White's Camp had its regular milling at the Red Dog this week. Twenty-six tons milled \$650.

San Bernardino.

Needles Eye: At the Fletcher Camp, west of Needles, development work is demonstrating the presence of large bodies of copper ore having good values. It is expected that the smelter will be completed by August 1, and that the ore from these properties will be reduced at the new smelter. Mr. Fletcher has some lead mines in Mohave county, Arizona, the ore products of which he will ship to Needles for reduction.

Mining Notes.

The Antelope Valley Gazette, Lancaster, California, states that one carload of machinery for the Milwaukee and Golden Gate Mining Company's ten-stamp mill has arrived at Rosamond.

San Bernardino (Cal.) Times-Index: A rich strike is reported from the Spangler mining district in the Argus range, Inyo county. T. W. Glover has ore that assays \$135 per ton in gold, while Ed. Hunt, who has a tunnel in 50 feet or more, has a foot of ore that assays 2000 ounces per ton in silver, and also carries gold and copper.

The Worldbeater mine in Pleasant canyon near Ballarat, Inyo county, Cal., operated by Geo. Montgomery, is now employing twenty men. A cyanide plant will soon be established.

JUN 11 '04

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SCHEELITE. 6-11-04

Prominent Firm Writes for Information about Recent Discoveries.

An account of the discovery of Scheelite in Kern county, California, was printed in the Los Angeles Mining Review some couple of months ago. Since then several letters have been received from Eastern parties asking for fuller information respecting this discovery of Scheelite. This week, again, Messrs. Wade & Wade, of Los Angeles, have received another letter on the subject, this one from Messrs. Philipp Bauer & Co., of New York, and Hamburg, Germany, who, writing from their New York office under date of May 31, 1904, say:

"We are very largely interested in this matter (Scheelite) and would be in the position to pay you the very highest price. Kindly inform us what quantity you can deliver monthly; how high the ore is testing; also please send us samples and detailed analysis, stating how much phosphor, if any, is contained in the goods. Furthermore, state your best price f.o.b. San Francisco."

The fact that a prominent and wealthy firm, such as the one which writes this letter, should manifest so great an interest in this discovery of Scheelite should prompt and encourage the discoverer and owner of the location to take active measures to determine the extent and values of these Scheelite deposits; that there is a market for all the Scheelite of good quality that can be produced is fully evidenced in the repeated inquiries made for information about these discoveries of it in Kern county in this State.

De La Mar Buys. 6-11-04

It is stated in a report coming by way of Ballarat, Inyo county, California, that Captain J. R. De La Mar has purchased the property of Kean and Farran, near Furnace Springs, on the east side of Death Valley, on which a strike of very rich gold was recently reported made. The price to be paid for the property by Captain De La Mar was stated at \$200,000, and the sellers have gone to San Francisco to receive on account the first payment of \$10,000.

The Yellow Aster.

The Randsburg (California) Miner says: "The Yellow Aster mills are crushing an average of 520 tons of ore per day. This is a greater average than ever before, and the condition of the mine was never better. There is no scarcity of water, but in view of the probable increase in their milling capacity in the near future, they are constantly developing more water."

DALE DISTRICT.

Co-Operative, Seal of Gold and Old Virginia Dale.

Mr. H. L. Rich, of Dale, San Bernardino county, California, writing to the *Edlands* (California) *Citrograph* says, substance:

The Co-operative Mining and Milling Company of Chicago, of which Mr. Tatarian is president, also superintendent and general manager, has done considerable development, consisting of main shaft, tunnel, drifts, and stopes to the extent of about 2500 feet, showing large bodies of good grade ore. The mill is a dry rock and cyanide process of fifty tons daily capacity, only running ten hours. Rolls would handle 100 tons or more in twenty-four hours, but the present capacity of the tanks will not allow it. Milled over 2000 tons; made two or three satisfactory clean-ups; shaft is down 400 feet.

The Seal of Gold Mining Company, owner of the O. K. mine, has a ten-stamp mill nearly completed. It is a cyanide process. The old original Virginia Dale group of four claims, owned by Mr. Sigen and others, is being developed as far as possible. Erected a new hoist, and very promising ore bodies.

Marble Deposits. 6-11-04

Mr. Frederick Miller, of Los Angeles, writes respecting an article we printed last week on the marble deposits which were recently discovered in San Bernardino county, California, in which he is interested. He writes:

"In the Mining Review of last week under the caption of 'Valuable Marble Deposits' I was made to say: 'The surface is broken up into blocks, some small and some as large as 6 or 8 cubic feet.' It should have been 6 or 8 cubic feet. There are blocks lying on the surface, perfectly solid, larger than any ordinary machinery could handle, without first breaking them up."

BAGDAD GOLD AND COPPER.

Announcement of the organization of the Bagdad Gold and Copper Company is made. The company has been formed to acquire and develop a group of six claims adjoining the Roosevelt group in the Ludlow district of San Bernardino county, California. The incorporators and directors of the company are gentlemen residing in Los Angeles and in Pasadena, and are: S. Washburn, V. L. Carroll, W. B. Lowry, James B. Lehigh, J. M. Kellerman, Judge T. R. Owen and F. S. Gordon. The company is capitalized for 1,000,000 shares of the par value of \$1 each.

MINE MACHINERY SALES.

The Ludlow Belle Mining Company, operating near Bagdad, San Bernardino county, California, has placed an order with the Pacific Coast Manufacturing Company, Los Angeles, for a 6-horsepower gasoline hoisting engine, to be installed at the Ludlow Belle mine.

The Empire Consolidated Mining Company, Searchlight district, Nevada, has shipped to its property at Searchlight, a gasoline engine, horse whim, buckets and other supplies, all purchased from the Pacific Coast Manufacturing Company of this city.

Another purchase from the Pacific Coast Manufacturing Company was by the Exposed Treasure Mining Company, at Mojave, Kern county, California, and consisted of a lot of steel rails and other supplies.

THE GOLDEN CROSS

As is learned from the News of San Diego, California, Judge Torrance, of the Superior Court, has decided to accept the resignation of Mr. Charles W. Pauley, as Receiver of the Golden Cross mines in San Diego county. The News further says:

"Mr. Pauley, who has so long and so successfully managed these mines, has been for some time anxious to be relieved from the responsibilities of his position. Mr. Pauley was directed to retain in his possession all moneys, bullion and proceeds of the working of the property up to June 1, 1904, and out of the proceeds to pay all of the expenses of the receivership up to June 1, and as soon thereafter as practicable make a full report and accounting to the court of all his receipts, disbursements and acts as receiver since the making of his thirty-sixth and last report."

Judge Torrance has appointed Mr. H. A. Barker, receiver of the mines, the bond fixed at \$10,000.

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"Please Mention this Publication."

6-11-04
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1st. We absolutely guarantee to you, in writing, **ONE PER CENT A MONTH**, and send you a check first of each month.

2nd. We do not have a client who ever failed to get this amount.

3rd. The Company whose stock we are selling, has a fine gold mine—not a PROSPECT.

4th. We guarantee to pay all costs of a trip to the mine and also return total purchase price of any stock we sell you, if you find that the statements contained in our prospectus are not true.

5th. We will pay you **ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS CASH** if you will find any one who has ever lost a cent through our failure to do just as we agree.

6th. We have been in continuous business in Los Angeles since 1898 (seven years), and during that time our business has grown to be the largest of its kind on the Pacific Coast.

7th. You can readily ascertain our financial responsibility by consulting the Commercial Agencies, or having your own bank look us up.

A postal will bring full information.

R. D. ROBINSON COMPANY

Established 1898

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Incorporated 1902

Paid-up Capital and Surplus, \$125,000.00

355 SOUTH BROADWAY

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Los Angeles Mining Review, 1904.

"Onyx in Orange County," June 4, 1904, p 11:

Wade & Wade, Los Angeles assayers, have received "some handsome" specimens of ~~xx~~ onyx from Orange County, near the Riverside Co. line. This deposit, recently found, "is said to be large."

###

"Obituary," July 16, 1904, p 13: Thomas Carroll Poland, died at Keeler last week. Born in Philadelphia in 1842, came to California in 1864, and mined for a ~~xxx~~ time in Kernville. /note: owner Cerro Gordo mines./

###

July 23, 1904, p 11 (no title): "Inyo County is prospering. . . ." The assessment roll shows prop. worth \$2.355093, and increase of \$142.293 over 1903.

###

"Reward Not Sold," Sept 10, 1904, p 11.

J.D. Thompson, president of the ~~XXXXX~~ Reward Mining Co., Inyo County, denied that his mine had been sold, although ~~XXXXX~~ "some people are now examining it."

###

"Kern," Sept 17, 1904, p 13: The Four Ace Mining Co. has sued the Varma Mining Co., alleging it has taken \$50,000 worth of ore from the Four Ace's ground.

###

"Butte Lode's Monthly Clean-Up," Aug 13, 1904, p 14: Pand. Miner: The cleanup of the Butte Lode yielded \$4,900 in gold from 87 tons of ore, which averaged \$86 a ton.

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"Mining Notes," Sept 24, 1904, p 13:

Inyo Independent: The Green Monster Mine, Sandy dist., Nev. recently shipped ore to the Selby smelter at San Francisco.

##

Oct. 15 1904, p 10 (no title): Inyo Independent: Articles of incorporation for Tonopah & Midwater Railroad Co. were filed in county clerk's office. Independence; expected that road will be built from Taggett to borax fields in Death Valley.

p 11: "A Correction." In account of Fletcher smelter at Needles, not 2,000 tons, but 200 tons, had been treated since smelter opened.

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"San Diego," Oct 29, 1904, p 9: S. D. News: Gold has been reportedly discovered in beach sands at Pt. Loma.

LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1904.

JUN 18 1904

13 SAN DIEGO MINES. 15-04 Operations in the Julian and Banner Districts of the County. (Special Correspondence.)

JULIAN, Cal., June 10, 1904.

It speaks well for a district that is over thirty years of age, to still be in the producing class, and to be able to attract, among its later investors, men of experience and means. This is the case here, and there is a demand for both prospects and developed properties.

The Washington and Eagle, two of the oldest properties in the district, have lately been bonded to an Indiana man and work will begin soon. These claims join the High Peak and the Owens, both of which are good producers.

The Owens is working twenty men, and keeping ten stamps going full time.

The Ranchita is making preparations to start their mill on high grade rock.

The Julian Consolidated people are keeping their ten-stamp mill at work on rock from their High Peak property.

The Warlock company began work on its recently acquired property. This company is composed of Los Angeles county men, and is practically a close corporation. The Los Angeles office is at 717 South Broadway. The officers are: Mr. John R. Taylor president; Mr. John A. Giveman, treasurer, and Mr. J. A. Parkins, secretary. They purchased from the Julian Consolidated Mining Company a group of four claims, situated about midway between Banner and Julian, known as the Warlock, Chapparal, Neptune and Hastings. This property has several thousand feet of work done, and has considerable ore in sight. Development work, now in progress, will, when completed, cut the main ledge at a vertical depth of over 500 feet. A considerable quantity of high grade rock has been milled and the property has a good record.

A. B. HALL.

THE OLD KEARSARGE. 5-18-04

ing Examined in the Interest of Detroit Parties. 13

The Independent of Independence, a county, California, reports the arrival in that city of Colonel T. P. Gray, of Detroit, Michigan. The Independent says the object of Colonel Gray's visit is to examine and report upon the Kearsarge group of mines situated ten miles west of Independence, and then adds:

The Kearsarge mine was one of the earliest discoveries made in Inyo county, dating from the early '60's. Wonderfully rich bodies of ore were mined up near the surface and values extracted amounting to thousands of dollars per ton. The first ore taken was hauled three hundred miles by team to Virginia City and yielded a return of over nine hundred dollars per ton. The mine was equipped with a ten-stamp mill and pan amalgamation was used for extracting the values. The ore was so rich that the management was content to take forty-five per cent. of the values, leaving tailings worth hundreds of thousands of dollars into the creek. It cost fifteen dollars per ton to get the ore to the mill, this item of expense alone being considered a good price for ore at the present time. There was no railroad, and freight rates were excessive. In time the surface deposits were worked out, and 7000 feet of tunnels, drifts and shafts were run looking for more of these exceedingly rich ore bodies. The company could not and did not mine ore which went below fifty dollars per ton, and as a result thousands of thousands of tons of ore ranging from ten to fifty dollars per ton were left in the mine. Bad management and other lamentable reasons brought the company to grief, and the entire property, mill and all were abandoned. About ten years ago the property was relocated and desultory work done, but the present owners realize that it is not a 'poor man's mine.' It will require a considerable outlay to properly equip it with the necessary reduction works and to open it up properly. There is sufficient ore in sight to keep a hundred ton plant running for years, and many of the drifts are open and ready for stopping."

(7) Shipping Gypsum. 6-18-04

The Palmdale Gypsum Works, at Palmdale, is shipping over a car a day of refined gypsum. This property consisting of the mill and a number of valuable claims is owned by Mr. Herard of Pasadena. Within a few miles of Palmdale there are a number of large and rich deposits of gypsum, owned by several different parties. John Moorman has a contract to deliver four cars a week for a Los Angeles company. Gypsum is used for plastering and takes the place of Portland cement. It is also used very extensively for fertilizing.—Antelope Valley Gazette, Lancaster, California. 6-18-04

JUNE 25, 1904. JUN 25 1904

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FUNERAL MOUNTAINS.

Captain De La Mar Sending in Machinery to His New Mines.

(Special Correspondence.)

MANVEL, Cal., June 21.

Capt. J. R. De La Mar has just shipped a carload of machinery and supplies to the group of gold claims in the Funeral Mountains, north of Furnace Creek, Death Valley, Inyo county, California, that he recently bonded of Messrs. Keane and Farran. Mr. Geo. W. Rose is freighting it out with two 10-animal teams. The first payment of \$10,000 on this bond has been paid.

Care-taker G. W. Bates of the Gold Bronze mine at Vanderbilt, took down the gasoline hoist on Saturday and shipped it today to one of the company's properties at Kingman, Arizona. This does not look as though the Gold Bronze would start up again very soon.

The Johnnie Consolidated Mining Company, of Los Angeles, sent a carload of machinery and supplies up to the Johnnie mine, in the Montgomery Mining district last week and have another eight horse wagon load ready to go out this week. Mr. L. F. Mosher is superintendent.

A. R. C.

BAGDAD DISTRICT.

Another Pasadena Mining Company Going to Operate There.

Proportionate to population there are more men in Pasadena interested in a large way in mining than there are in Los Angeles; it may be added, moreover, that they have been very successful in organizing and managing their companies. The Roosevelt, whose properties are in the Bagdad district of San Bernardino county, California, is one of Pasadena's companies, and some of the stockholders in that company have recently organized the Bagdad Gold and Copper Company, whose properties are also in the Bagdad district. Mr. S. Washburn, who is president of the Roosevelt company, is president of the new Bagdad company, and Mr. V. L. Carroll, who is secretary of the Roosevelt, is vice-president of the Bagdad Gold and Copper Company. Mr. W. B. Lowry, another prominent Pasadena man, is a director of this new company. It is learned that work will be commenced upon the properties of this new company at once. Several prominent Los Angeles business men are also interested in this company, among them Mr. Theo. G. Gordon, in the Wilcox Block.

NEVADA.

Searchlight District.

The Searchlight: B. F. Lewis of the Parallel Gold Mining company has been here this week superintending the making of a mill test on thirty tons of ore taken from the Elvira.

The Good Hope Mining and Milling Company has taken hold of the Good Hope group, situated near the center of Searchlight district.

The Searchlight: The Quartette is putting in the foundation for the pumps in the 700-foot station and will soon be ready to resume sinking. In the meantime an east drift is being run from this level which is in fine ore.

The Big Six, after doing considerable surface prospecting, has begun sinking on the Annette.

It is again rumored that a branch of the Salt Lake road may be built to Searchlight.

Mining Notes.

The Needles (California) Eye reports that the Horton Concentrating and Amalgamation Company, of Kansas City, has two representatives looking for placer-mining ground, along the Colorado River, in order to test a new wet washer the Company is making.

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JUL 2 1904

VOL. XVI, No. 1.

LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904.

ALONG THE SALT LAKE ROUTE

This New Road Causing a Great Revival in Mining Throughout the Desert Regions

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LOS ANGELES MINING REVIEW

MANVEL California, June 25, 1904.—The Mining Review is noted for the reliability of the statements of its correspondents, so in the beginning the writer wishes to confess that he is no mining expert. He has been, however, a resident of Southern California for twenty years, and for the last three years has been on the road, covering the entire coast from the Mexican to the Canadian line. In these journeyings he has visited many of the largest mining camps and is therefore competent to form some fairly accurate conception of things pertaining to mining.

As my intention is to follow the line of the Los Angeles-Salt Lake railway, now nearing its completion, I shall speak more particularly in this and in future letters of mining properties in districts adjacent to that railway, and which has already caused a great revival in mining throughout the Desert country. Many mines which were abandoned twenty or more years ago, by Mormons and others, when silver went down, will be reopened and successfully worked, as the cost of operation will be greatly reduced by cheaper transportation. Prospects which have lain dormant since they were discovered will be developed into mines, and new strikes made, all on account of easier accessibility.

In making the trip to the heart of the Desert country, one takes the Santa Fe to Goffs, thence by a branch line to Manvel, twenty-nine miles distant from the main line. And, by the way, Barnwell and Manvel are identical places. The town is hardly large enough yet to carry two names, but such is the case. The stage runs from Manvel to Searchlight on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, the only days the train runs on the Barnwell branch. The distance between the two towns is twenty-five miles.

For over a year business has been rather poor in the Searchlight district, partly on account of a strike declared against the Searchlight Mining companies over some trivial matter. The larger companies have, however, kept steadily at work, having

little difficulty in finding all the good men they wished, but the general effect has been bad. Many men will stay away from a district while a strike is on, on general principles. Thus the greatest sufferers have been the merchants and the small employers of help—people who had nothing to do with either side of the controversy, and to whom the strikers generally look for sympathy and support. This, however, will soon be ancient history, as the leaders have seen their error, and declared the strike off. As far as the purpose of the strike is concerned, it has been a sad failure from the beginning. From now on, the Searchlight district should rapidly improve. That the mines are good is proven by the fact that they have been steady producers, even under the most adverse circumstances.

It is reported that Senator Clark has stated that as soon as surveyors can be spared they will be put at work running lines for a branch road to Searchlight. The nearest point on the main line is only about fifteen miles distant. The road will cross the State line near a pass in the Crescent range of mountains.

Mr. H. A. Perkins, editor of "The Searchlight," has organized a commercial club with very commodious quarters, and strangers as well as citizens are welcome at all times. The club aims to take the place of a chamber of commerce, reading club, etc. Papers and magazines are kept on file, free writing material furnished, a fine cabinet is already filled with specimens of ores from all over the country, and a large map hangs on the wall, which shows the location of every claim in the district and the nature of the ore. It is a scheme which should be adopted by every mining town in the country.

The Quartette Mining Company has three shifts at work driving the east drift on the 700-foot level. The winze between the two lower levels is producing some of the richest ore yet found in the mine.

The Searchlight Mining and Milling Company has ordered a 25-horsepower

gasoline hoist, and considerable other machinery, and will put in a 50-ton reduction plant in the near future. It is a free milling gold property. Mr. Bert Day, the general manager, is in Los Angeles at present. The officers and directors are: G. I. Meyers, president; O. B. Landon, vice-president; G. N. Rose, Henry Carter and H. C. Lichtenberger, all of Los Angeles, with offices at 225 West Second street.

One of the best strikes recently made in the district was made last week by the Pompeii Mining Company on its lone property. On the hanging wall are 14 inches of ore which averages \$215. A flow of 20,000 gallons of water has delayed further sinking until a pump is installed.

The Santa Fe is keeping a 10-stamp mill running on ore from a hundred-foot shaft which pays all expenses as development proceeds. This is a remarkable performance, one not frequently duplicated.

GARNER CURRAN.

The Yellow Aster Mining Company of Randsburg, California, has few, if any competitors in the matter of daily ore productions. That company, with two mills of 130 stamps, recently made a run of 600 tons of ore in the twenty-four hours. There is no gold-mining company in California or Colorado that is doing that.

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THE ARONDO MINES.

Large Body of Ore in the Two Hundred Level.

A correspondent at Searles, San Bernardino county, California, sends the Los Angeles Mining Review the following notes of operations at the property of the Arondo Gold Mining Company, which is in the Argus range of mountains in the Southern part of Inyo county, California. Our correspondent writes:

In the drift at the 150 level a fine body of high-grade ore was encountered; the vein has a width of sixteen inches and the ore goes as high \$98 per ton. The 200-foot level was passed and drifts on the 250-foot level were run disclosing the same vein of ore but much larger in body on this level. They report that 100 feet of drifts, sampled every ten feet, carry values the width of the workings, on \$23 per ton; upraising from this level they have started work on the 200-foot level, and in these works have recently made a strike of a remarkably fine body of ore, fully ten feet in width, running over \$40 per ton.

They have just completed their station on the 300-foot level and are pushing development work east and west from the shaft, and have encountered ore in both drifts.

Exploited as a large low grade proposition, the encountering of these high grade ore bodies with increasing depth bids fair to rank this property as a high grade one as well. No stoping has yet been done, the policy of the company being to restrict its efforts, for the present, to purely development work. In the early part of the year a small steel cyanide plant was installed at the shaft for handling the development product, the revenue from which nearly covers the expense of development operations. The company has now a new up-to-date cyaniding plant on the property capable of handling 100 tons per day, but which will not be brought into service until the development work has reached the desired stage.

MR. STAGG RESIGNS.

We learn that Mr. E. H. Stagg who has been general manager of the Bagdad-Chase Gold Mining Company for the past five years and also general manager of the Ludlow & Southern Railway has resigned both positions.

Mr. Stagg's successor has not yet been selected, but, pending arrangements, Mr. Thomas A. Lottridge, assistant treasurer of the company is acting-manager, in charge of the mines and the railway. The mines are in the Ludlow district, San Bernardino county, California, and the railway is from Ludlow, on the Santa Fe railway to the Bagdad-Chase mines.

Mr. Stagg went East a couple of months ago and only recently returned. Since his return he has purchased a handsome residence in Los Angeles, and will, with his family, make this city his home. He may take a trip before the summer is over, to Alaska, and later may take in the Hawaiian Islands; as he says: "I want to get rested up and I am going to get it by running around."

JUL 2

California King.

The Sentinel of Yuma, Arizona, says: "Captain Polhamus, who went up to Picacho, reports the camp as lively and everything running smoothly. From indications the output of the mines is satisfactory, though the mill capacity is thought not to be as great as it should be for a low grade proposition. It is understood, however, that the property is now being operated at a profit."

Tonopah (Nevada) will soon have as many newspapers as New York has. The Tonopah Sun is the most recent addition to Tonopah's list of members of the Fourth Estate. It is edited by Mr. Lindlay C. Branson.

PACIFIC STEEL.

Plans Being Devised for Financing the Company.

Respecting the Pacific Steel Company, whose head offices are in San Diego, but the stock in which is chiefly, or very largely, held in Los Angeles, the Union, of San Diego, California, in a recent issue, says:

"During the week that has just passed and in fact during several preceding weeks, many consultations among the stockholders and directors of the Pacific Steel Company have been held both in this city and in Los Angeles, the gathering in the latter city being the larger because more of the officers could get together there. The purpose of the gatherings has been to settle on a definite plan for financing the company. Such a plan has been adopted and it is one which will appeal to the best financial interests of the country and will result in placing the company on a new footing before investors.

"As a preliminary fund subscriptions to the amount of \$150,000 have already been secured in Los Angeles and San Diego. Upwards of \$50,000 was taken by Messrs. J. S. Torrance, H. G. Otis and other capitalists of Los Angeles. The purpose of the fund is to acquire additional properties both coal and ore, the title to which will pass directly to the Pacific Steel Company.

"It is the intention of the company to raise an additional \$100,000 as part of this fund in San Diego.

"There has been created from the board of directors of the company, a board of trustees composed of Messrs. Grant, G. W. Fishburn and Homer H. Peters, who will act as a pooling committee also, and who will hold all issued stock, both common and preferred. The composition of this committee is an absolute guarantee to those who execute the underwriting as well as to investors in any capacity whatever, that every contract, promise and agreement, will be kept and performed in good faith.

"A finance committee has been appointed from the board of directors consisting of Homer H. Peters, U. S. Grant, George W. Fishburn, C. W. French, A. A. Purman, H. G. Otis and J. S. Torrance, of which committee Homer H. Peters is chairman.

"All power and authority for the receipt and disbursement of funds is vested in Homer H. Peters, U. S. Grant and G. W. Fishburn.

"The Pacific Steel Company now owns considerable property in Lower California, full payment for which has been made. It also has under contract large additional ore and coal properties, which are to be paid for in cash and stock."

JUL 9 '04

Los Angeles Mining Review

YELLOW PINE DISTRICT, NEVADA

Dissertation on the Disadvantages of "Cold Feet." The Nevada-Keystone Mine, Green Monster

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LOS ANGELES MINING REVIEW.

SANDY, Nevada, July 2, 1904.—

This isolated village is another of the Desert's mining places that gives evidence of rejuvenescence, and for which, as in other instances, the chief credit must be given to the construction of the Los Angeles-Salt Lake railway. Nothing will put a district quicker on "the bum," if I may be permitted the expression, than to allow the impression to go forth that the best mines have been closed, while, per contra, nothing so quickly helps to put a district on "the boom" as to have old mines re-opened, and when re-opened to find them rich.

The Nevada-Keystone mine may be cited as an illustration of this. It experienced some three or four "shut-downs" before falling into the possession of its present owners. Its former owners believed they had a good mine, but they were subject to periodical attacks of "cold feet." Carl Schader, of Los Angeles, does not know what it is to have "cold feet;" he examined the property—this was some three years ago—satisfied himself that it was all right if assisted by a little money to put it on its feet, secured an option on it, formed the Nevada-Keystone Mining Company and took the option up. Since then the record of the Nevada-Keystone is written in gold bars aggregating about \$150,000. Men subject to attacks of "cold feet" should not go mining.

The Nevada-Keystone is too well known to make it necessary for me to give any extended description of it. I may mention however, that its two mills are kept at work day and night, and that an electric light plant has recently been installed. Here are some few other things I noted during my trip over this district:

Mr. J. W. Kelley, who represents the Hearst estate, states that he has shut down work on the Green Monster group, in the Yellow Pine district, for the summer and that the claims will be patented soon.

Mr. Charles Morgan brought in a couple of Los Angeles mining men recently to examine the Potosi lead mine, for San Francisco parties.

Mr. L. D. Loop and Mr. J. C. Armstrong are working on their Red Cloud claim, about four miles northwest of Good Springs. They have a six-foot contact vein in a porphyry dyke which runs \$158 in gold and \$98 in quicksilver values. The vein is nearly perpendicular, and the shaft is down about 100 feet. They expect to put in a gasoline hoist soon.

McClanahan and Kennelly are pushing development work on their Double Up claim on Olcott Mountain. They have a good body of copper ore, which will average about 25 per cent.

Mr. Chas. Byram has a working bond on a group of copper claims near Good Springs, and has let a contract for sinking a 100-foot shaft.

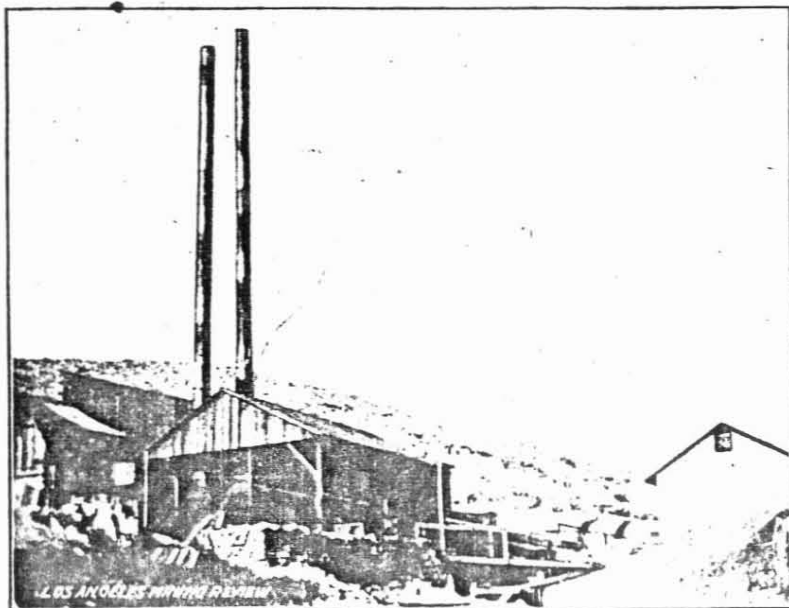
Mr. A. E. Thomas expects soon to do some development work on some of his claims, namely, the Rose, the Hoosier, and the Lucky, which are about six miles from Good Springs.

Mr. J. F. Kent, of Ocean Park, California, who owns the old Columbia mill at Good Springs, expects to overhaul it soon and put in a concentrat-

ing plant, to handle the lead ores of this district. This mill is known as "The Dutchman's Folly; this is the story. A man by the name of Henry Hirschling, stilling himself "Professor," after absorbing all the knowledge he could from books on the treatment of copper ores, evolved a process which he claimed would prove a "record breaker," and it was a "record breaker" in the matter of expenditure. After spending \$80,000 in erecting a plant, and making a few test runs, which were failures, the company that he organized "went broke." I have no desire to state anything that would do the "Professor" an injustice but I am informed that he is now in San Francisco selling pamphlets in which is told the story of the wonderful success he had in the treatment of copper ores by his leaching process at the Columbia mill. If this be so it is evident that "failure" and "success" are with the professor synonymous terms.

Since writing the above I have been told that the Nevada-Keystone people have leased the Johnny mine, fifty-five miles northwest of Sandy and have put ten men at work on it. It is a free-milling-gold proposition.

GARNER CURRAN.



COLUMBIA MILL, GOOD SPRINGS, NEVADA

JUL 9 04

SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA

A Study of the Physical Features of the San Luis Quadrangle, with its Bituminous Deposits

BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A STUDY of the physical features of the San Luis (California) quadrangle discloses many interesting geographic and geologic phenomena. These have been thoroughly discussed by Mr. H. W. Fairbanks, the author of a geologic folio (No. 101) which the United States Geological Survey has recently published. Of more particular interest to the general reader, however, are those parts of the folio which treat of the mineral wealth of the region. Deposits of bituminous rock, building stone, chromic iron, hematite, manganese, pumice, infusorial earth, sand and mineral waters are found in this region, and some of them have considerable economic value.

The San Luis quadrangle embraces the west-central portion of San Luis Obispo county, California, and lies entirely within the Coast Ranges. It has an area of about 974 square miles, but the coast line of the Pacific Ocean extends diagonally across the quadrangle from northwest to southeast, so that its total land surface is not more than 570 square miles.

The important deposits of bituminous rock in the quadrangle are confined chiefly to those portions of the Pismo formation which rest on the bituminous Monterey shale. The characteristic feature of the Pismo

formation is its soft, porous sandstone, which is easily permeated by oil and bitumen. Nearly the whole of the eastern portion of the San Luis Range is made up of Pismo sandstone. In many places, particularly near Edna, it has been richly impregnated with tarry oil. Many quarries of this bituminous rock have been opened here, and the material appears inexhaustible. An interesting feature of the oil districts of the Coast Range is the fact that oil is encountered in many places in monoclinical folds. The general rule is that the summit of an anticline is the most favorable locality for oil deposits, but it would seem that in California, where the strata are irregularly folded and broken, deposits of oil are not necessarily confined to anticlines.

In years past, San Luis Obispo county boasted many mines of chromic iron, but on account of low prices in recent years, there is no production of this mineral at present. Chromic iron occurs, however, in large quantities, and, under favorable conditions, may again be mined.

A deposit of hematite occurs in the mountains south of Los Osos Valley. It has a width of about 10 feet and can easily be traced for a mile. Small deposits of manganese ore are found at several points in the quadrangle but are probably not large enough to

be of much commercial value. An abundance of useful building stones is found in the quadrangle. Extensive beds of pure pumice occur at various points, especially in the hills back of Pismo and east of Edna, along the southern edge of San Luis Valley. Deposits of infusorial earth, white and chalky in character, are of frequent occurrence. Extensive beds of quartz, sand and kaolin are found north of Arroyo Grande and in the Santa Margarita Valley. Numerous sulphur springs, both warm and cold, issue from the Monterey shale in the western part of the San Luis Range. A few iron springs are also known.

The price of this folio is 25 cents. It may be obtained by application to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. Although replete with scientific data, the geological folios published by the Survey are also a storehouse of important facts concerning the economic resources of the areas described. They offer interesting reading for the layman as well as the geologist. To the capitalist interested in the development of the special region described they should be of valuable service.

CALIFORNIA.

San Diego.

The San Diego News states that a good sized ledge of quicksilver ore is said to have been found on land belonging to Mrs. Sarah Armstrong, near Descanso.

The News: Chas. Pauly has made his final report as receiver of the Golden Cross mines, and an order has been made by the Court, giving Mr. Pauly his discharge, and releasing his bondsmen. H. A. Barker, the new receiver, has qualified, and is now in charge of the property.

JUL 16 04

Los Angeles Mining Review

SO. CALIFORNIA'S BUILDING STONE

The Great Beauty and Value of its Several Varieties;
Also of the Arizona Stone

WRITTEN FOR THE LOS ANGELES MINING REVIEW, BY MR. CHARLES R. FLETCHER,
OF LOS ANGELES AND BOSTON

I HAVE FREQUENTLY endeavored to convey to many of our more prominent citizens some idea of the value and beauty of the several varieties of building stone for architectural purposes with which Southern California and Arizona are so richly endowed and it is with a certain satisfaction that I note the idea is undergoing development and that our capitalists, encouraged by our architects, are making more liberal use of our handsome building stone in the large structures that are now being erected. I shall here make mention of some varieties and of some of the buildings in which they have been used.

The Flagstaff red-sandstone, from Arizona, of which the Court House in Los Angeles is built, and which has been so much employed in the construction of parts of many residences in this city, is known to all who observe and are interested in these matters. It is a much firmer and browner sandstone than the Colorado red sandstone and was used in the construction of the fine Brown Palace Hotel in Denver. It is no unusual thing to send exceptional building stone half across America for use in fine buildings. The granite of Blue Hill, Maine, has been sent out to Minneapolis, Minnesota, for the construction of a very fine United States building, the Blue Hill granite being a very fine grained and white variety. At 525 South Broadway, Los Angeles, may be seen a narrow building of red brick with stone trimmings of the Indiana limestone, of such texture and color that it is shipped even to this Coast and is much esteemed by American architects and by builders. Whether Southern California ever becomes a sender instead of a receiver of building stone I will not venture to predict, but it gives me pleasure to draw attention to two beautiful stones, now going into two or three very fine new Los Angeles buildings. Anybody who reads this brief article and wishes to see the stones can very easily do so, for I refer to the sandstone from Chatsworth Park, within thirty miles of Los Angeles, of which the very fine new building of

the California Club at the corner of Hill and Fifth Streets, is being constructed; and, secondly, to the granite from Riverside, within fifty miles of Los Angeles, of which the new Hellman Building, at the corner of Spring and Fourth Streets, also the new building of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, at the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, are being constructed.

The Chatsworth Park sandstone is not so firm in texture as some, but in this fair climate will probably prove to be very serviceable. It was evidently selected for the California Club building because of its handsome dark shade and the present structure presents a very fine effect from Central Park. Fortunately it is a structure of exceptionally fine architectural design, which gives the sandstone several opportunities for displaying its beauty of tint, which it would not have in the ordinary front wall of a business building. As time goes on we shall more and more perceive the beauty of this Chatsworth Park sandstone for certain buildings in this dry and sunny climate.

The Riverside granite, of which the first two stories of the new Hellman Building, and of which the entire new Farmers and Merchants National Bank building is constructed, is a very desirable stone. It is so clean, entirely free from iron, the "bete-noire" of all Eastern as well as Western granites, and its feldspar is of such a white tint, that it will make the Farmers and Merchants National Bank building as beautiful as it is exceptional in other ways—an isolated bank building owned by a bank of great financial reputation. I urge those who care for this subject to walk over that way from time to time and see the granite columns and blocks going into that building. The slabs of granite, in one of which the title of the bank is cut, are very fine. The building is constructed to stand, like some of the oldest business buildings on State Street, in Boston, and some of the London buildings. St.

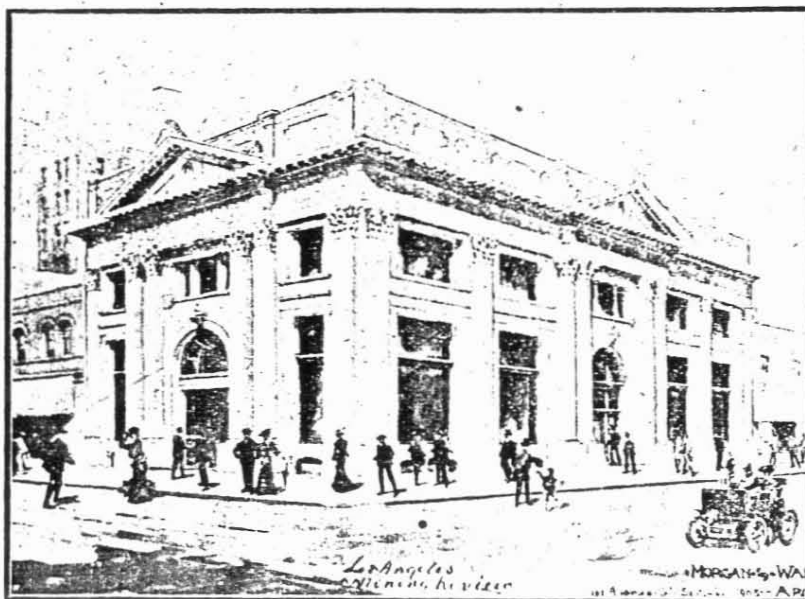
Paul's Cathedral in London, is of granite and if I mistake not, so is the Bank of England building, in London. The polished slabs of granite, in both buildings that I am mentioning, bring out the granite color in dark gray, because the black mica overshadows the light color of the feldspar and the glassy tint of the quartz.

Although for many years granite has been quarried in California, near the line of the Central Pacific railroad, in several of the northern counties, it is only during more recent years that the granite of Riverside has been opened up. It has been found to be as beautiful as it is strong, and both in the rough, the semi-rough and the polished condition it is just as near perfect for our architects and builders as can be expected. The Riverside granite is now well quarried, at Deckle Station, about five miles northwest of Riverside, the quarries being owned by the Bly Brothers Stone Company, of Los Angeles, and the stone work in Los Angeles is being entirely done by this firm, which has the most modern stone cutting machinery and the most skillful stone cutters in America. The granite is quite like the Barre, Vermont, granite, but I think that the feldspar is whiter. It is of a texture finer than many and coarser than a few, but both the texture and the color are very satisfactory to all and I am confident that this Riverside granite will wear beautifully in our climate, because the feldspar is so white that the granite will not show the dust badly. The texture and color are both uniform, and entirely free from iron and also from patches of diorite which one perceives in some New England granites. The balcony stones of the Hellman Building are from 17 feet to 21 feet long and from 5 feet 6 inches to 6 feet 6 inches wide, by over a foot thick, weighing from thirteen to about fifteen tons each. In the Farmers and Merchants National Bank building the columns are especially fine; they, too, weigh nearly ten tons each. The architecture of this exceptionally fine bank building is also of such a nature that the granite is displayed to full advantage. No better stone could have been chosen for such a building, and I am sure that in all New England no better granite has been found.

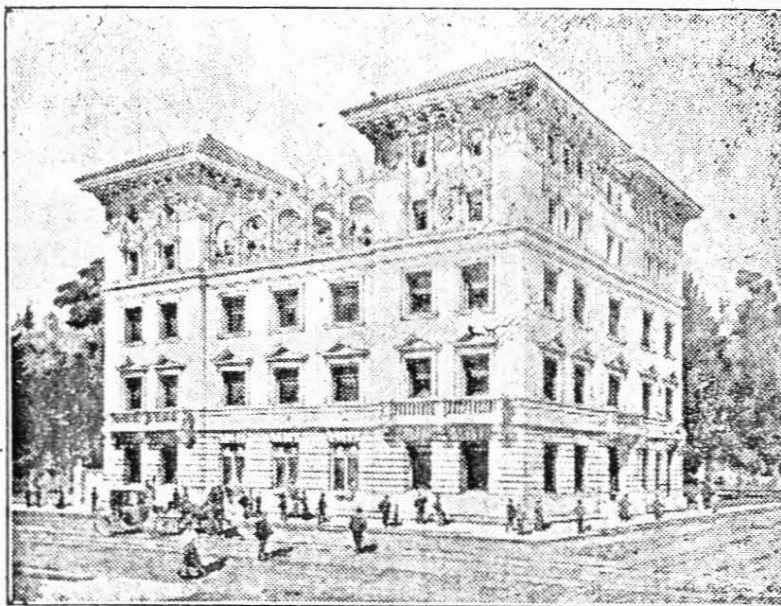
JUL 16 04

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Normal granite, using the term in its strict scientific sense, is an igneous rock that has crystallized so as to have a so-called granitic structure and is made up of a granular, interlocking series of quartz, orthoclase feldspar and grains of either hornblende or mica (usually black mica, called biotite), and sometimes both. The texture varies greatly, from an extremely fine grain (like one in San Diego county) to a very coarse rock, unfit for anything but for foundations; the Riverside granite is a most happy medium. The color of granites also is variable, some being almost white, others a dark green, some bluish, and a New Brunswick granite quite red. The colors depend most commonly upon the color of the feldspars, and due usually to the iron in them. If iron pyrites or magnetic iron specs are in the granite they show, in a moist climate, those unsightly iron stains which we sometimes see on Eastern granite buildings, which have to be removed from time to time by a wash with acid and water. To have such a texture and color, free from all iron, and near to the railroad, as is this Riverside granite, is truly a matter of congratulation, and as time goes on the people of Los Angeles and the visitors to Southern California will all see that the granite right at our doors is one that I have thus endeavored to speak well of because I know it is one that especially attracts the geologist, the engineer, the architect and the builder, for choice structural work in Southern California.



THE FARMERS AND MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH FURNISHED THE LOS ANGELES MINING REVIEW BY MESSRS. MORGAN
AND WALLS, ARCHITECTS, LOS ANGELES.



CALIFORNIA CLUB'S NEW BUILDING, LOS ANGELES.

JUL 16 04

JUL 16 04

NEVADA.

Searchlight District.

The following items are taken from the Searchlight newspaper:

It is said that the purpose of Supt. F. J. Harrington's present trip inside is to purchase ten additional stamps, which, when installed, will give the Quartette company twenty stamps at the mine. As work progresses on the 700-ft. level the water supply is materially increasing.

The supply of water at the Good Hope mine is constantly increasing. As the west drift on the 400-ft. level advances greater and greater is the volume developed. The stream of water which flows out of the drift presents a rare and novel sight for a desert mine. The daily volume of water is unknown, but it is one of the largest, if not the largest, in the district.

Prospects are good for another mill here in Searchlight. The Cyrus Noble company has an option on the Good Hope water supply and there is to be a meeting of the board of directors this (last) week to determine whether or not a mill shall be erected on the property.

Butler, in Nevada, has been re-christened, and will again be officially known by the name it is usually called—Tonopah. The Indian word is a particularly euphonious one, and although Mr. Butler, the discoverer of the camp, is justly entitled to all the honors it may confer upon him, it had become very evident that the sentiment of the community preferred the name Tonopah to the other; also because there are other postoffices in the United States named Butler.

The printed report that the American Smelting and Refining Company is going to erect reduction works at or near San Francisco, is very improbable. First of all because the conditions are such as would not justify the expenditure of such a sum as would be necessary in order for that company to compete with the Selby Smelting and Lead Company, which has not only an immense plant at Vallejo, but a business connection of nearly fifty years growth. No, the region of which San Francisco is a center, is not one demanding additional smelting and refining works, and that is a condition that the American Smelting and Refining people would not be likely to overlook. The only thing that gives color to the report is another report to the effect that the Guggenheims will withdraw from the American Smelting and Refining Company and devote themselves to the interests of the Guggenheim Exploration Company, which are chiefly in Mexico.

JUL 16 1904

LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1904.

RAND DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

Some Details of Mills and Mines at Johannesburg and at Randsburg.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LOS ANGELES MINING REVIEW.

JOHANNESBURG, California, July 8, 1904.—The Stanford Mining and Milling Company owns what is known as the Red Dog mill at Johannesburg. It is equipped with stamps, a 40-horse-power boiler, a horse-power Atlas engine, and cyanide tanks. The mill does considerable custom work, besides working ore from two claims, owned by the company in the Stringer district, one east of Randsburg. The names of the claims are the Stanford and Coin. The officers of the company are: Mr. F. D. Mann, president; manager; Mr. F. V. Layton vice-president; Mr. J. W. Montgomery, secretary; Messrs. F. Griffith, M. T. Mann, Mossin and E. S. Hicks are directors.

Our idea of the values of the ores of the Rand district can be had from reports on the various runs made at the Red Dog mill. A few of the best runs resulted as follows:

Sixty tons for the Big Butte, an average of over \$76 per

thirty-one tons from the Sydney group netted \$775. The Sydney

mill, from the King Solomon group, gave an average of \$16.50.

Five tons from the Maggie averaged over \$100 per ton.

The Baltic Mining Company has a 10-stamp mill on its own claim, one mile east of Randsburg. Mr. C. H. Wynn is the superintendent, and with his two sons, one who has charge of the mine, the other of the mill, owns the controlling interest in the property. Some Indianapolis people are interested with these gentlemen, but they will be bought out soon, and a number of improvements will then be made at the plant. The present equipment consists of ten stamps, a 60-horse-power return tubular boiler, and a 40-horse-power engine. Ten to fifteen men are employed. There are 4,000 tons of tailings on the dump which will be cyanided. A 40-ton cyanide plant will probably be added in the near future.

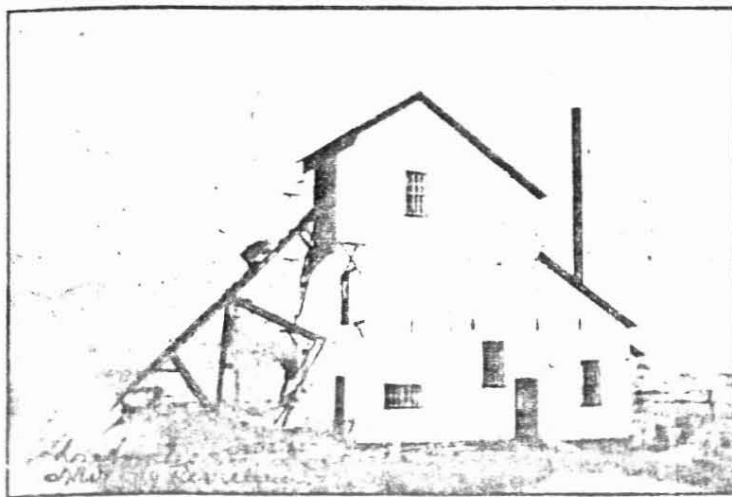
It is reported that the Phoenix mill at Johannesburg, has been leased by Mr. Burcham, of the Yellow Aster Mining and Milling Company, and that it may be started up early this fall. It is also stated that five stamps will be added to the five already in place. The boiler is an Erie 50 horse-power; the engine is also 50 horse-power. Mr. George W. Lloyd, of Randsburg, is the owner and superintendent of the mill, and his mine is located in the Stringer district.

The Sunshine Mining Company, in the same district, is making extensive improvements. It has put in a 15 horse-power gasoline engine, and is employing twelve men.

The G. B. property has been leased and a horse-power hoist is being erected. This claim is near the Baltic mill.

Messrs. Nelson and Ernst, who had a two years lease on the Pinmore mill at Johannesburg, allowed it to expire on July 1. Mr. Nelson will probably go to the Furnace Creek country to investigate the recent rich strikes reported made in that district. Mr. Ernst has properties of his own, which he will probably develop or place on the market. The Pinmore mill is located about a mile northwest of Johannesburg, and is owned by Mr. H. J. Colson, of Santa Monica. The mill and entire plant was destroyed by fire last October, but was immediately rebuilt by the lessees, and equipped with a battery of ten stamps, built in San Francisco; a 50-horse-power boiler from the Baker Iron Works, Los Angeles, and a 35-horse-power Atlas engine and cyanide tank.

GARNER CURRAN.

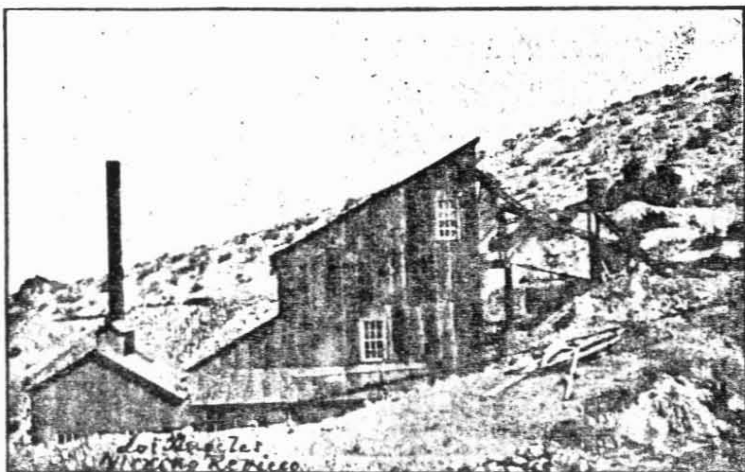


BALTIC STAMP MILL, JOHANNESBURG.

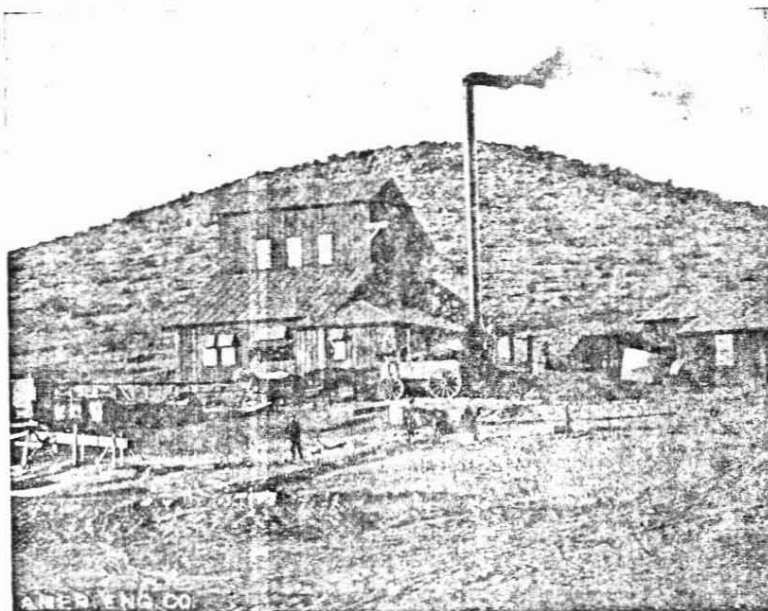
is seven miles from Johannesburg, and has produced over \$30,000. The shaft is down 150 feet, and some feet of tunnels have been run. A run of sixteen tons at the Snow

JUL 16 1904

LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1904.



PHOENIX STAMP MILL, JOHANNESBURG.



RED DOG STAMP MILL, JOHANNESBURG.

7-16-04
The Los Angeles Mining Review is informed, that the Bagdad-Chase Mining Company has under consideration the advisability of erecting a 100-stamp mill at its mines in the Ludlow district, San Bernardino county, California. At the present time the company has a 10-stamp mill which it has kept at work, but the greater portion of its ore has been shipped to the 50-stamp mill at Barstow. The ore bodies, as shown under development, are so large and so even in values, that it is quite possible the directors of the company will decide upon a 100-stamp mill, as more ore can be supplied from its mines than can be reduced at the mill on the property and at the Barstow mill.

CALIFORNIA.

Inyo. 7-16-04

Respecting the recent gold strikes in the Funeral Mountains, in the southern portion of Inyo county, the Independent, of Independence, says: "It is reported on good authority that Gaylord, of Colorado, has paid Sullivan & City twenty-five thousand dollars for an option to purchase their property at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

Mr. G. E. Little, of the World Beater mine, at Ballarat, reports in the Independent that a large body of high-grade ore was broken into in a drift from No. 2 tunnel, and the ore is now being put through the mill.

San Diego. 7-16-04

The San Diego News states that it is the intention to put in two large pumps in the Stonewall mine, at Cuyamaca, and which will be purchased in Los Angeles. Some fifty feet of the old timbering which has been removed was found to be badly decayed and it may be that the entire mine will have to be retimbered. The sawmill is completely equipped for fitting the timbers so that no hand work is necessary.

7-23-04 (5) JUL 23 1904

MOJAVE DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

The Queen Esther, Karma, Echo and Exposed Treasure Mines. The Water Supply.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINING REVIEW

MOJAVE, Kern County, California, July 16, 1904.—The Queen Esther Mining & Milling Company has one of the best plants in the district. It is equipped with belted rolls, a Blake & Dodge crusher, cyanide tanks, with a capacity of sixty tons per day. The boiler is 80 horsepower and the engine is of the Corliss type, built by the Llewellyn Iron Works, Los Angeles. From fifty to sixty men are employed. Mr. G. W. Nicolson is the superintendent and Mr. S. W. Mudd, of Los Angeles, is general manager. This is the property recently purchased from Messrs. Thomson & Boyle, of Los Angeles. It is quite possible that additional machinery will be added to the plant.

The mill of the Karma Mining Company is located below and a little to the east of the Queen Esther, and is equipped with a battery of twenty stamps, an 80 horsepower boiler, 75 horsepower engine and seven Frue vanners. The owners are figuring on installing two new boilers of 80 horsepower each, building a new hoist and putting in compressed air drills. Mr. J. A. Gerner is manager and owner, and Mr. R. G. Eckis is superintendent. This plant was idle for some time, but was started up about a month ago, and is now employing thirty-five men.

The property of the Echo Mining Company is at the western end of the district. Mr. George H. Hooper is president of the company, with his office in the Douglas Building, Los Angeles. Mr. John Keith is superintendent of the mill. The plant consists of twenty stamps, made by the Fulton Engine Works of Los Angeles, a 40 horsepower Ames boiler, an engine of the same make and horsepower, and a cyanide plant of ample capacity. Mr. Hooper recently contracted for a larger boiler and engine and a number of other improvements are contemplated. Forty-five men are employed.

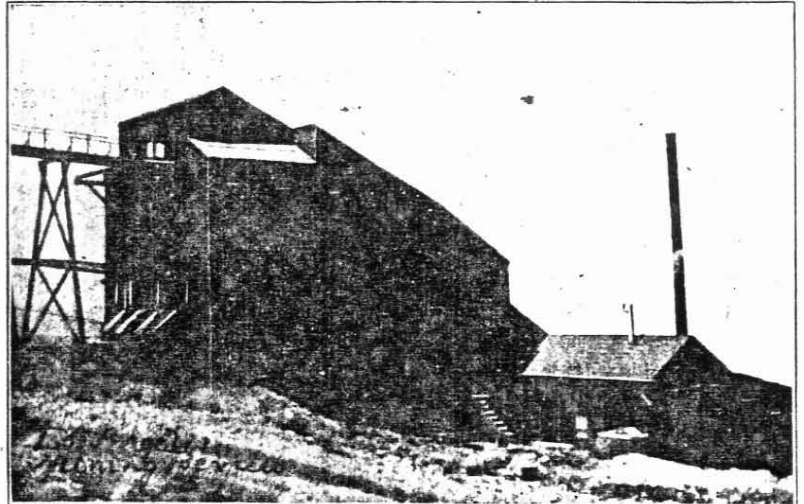
The Exposed Treasure Mining Company has the largest plant in the Mojave district. Mr. W. J. Nelson is the manager. A battery of twenty stamps keeps eighty men busy in the mine and mill.

The water for these Mojave mills is furnished by a company. That for the Echo, the Queen Esther and the Karma mines comes from Cameron, about fifteen miles north. The water flows by gravity to 310 feet below the required level. From thence it is pumped by an 11 horsepower gasoline engine, with a capacity of 100,000 gallons in fifteen hours. The water for the Exposed Treasure mill comes from Oak Creek, eighteen miles distant.

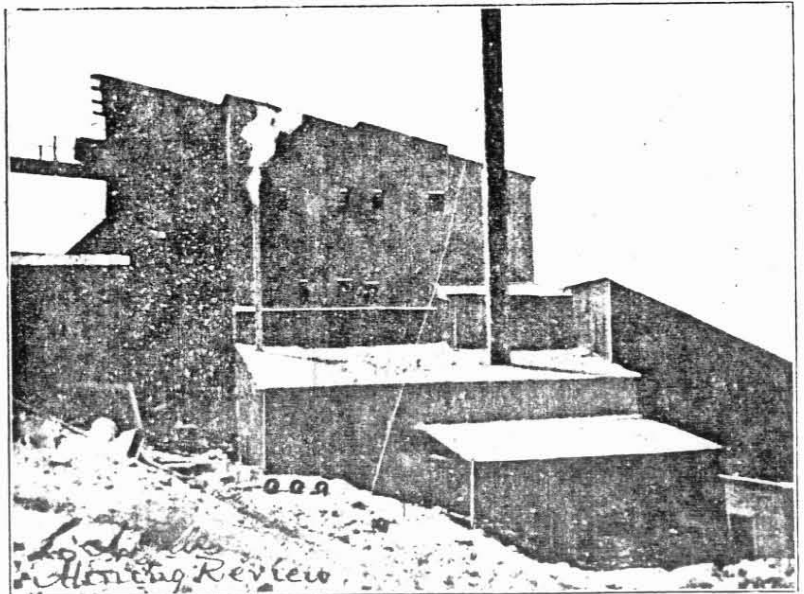
GARNER CURRAN

Gem Stones. 7-23-04

As stated in the Escondido (California) Advocate, the Himalaya Mining Company at Mesa Grande, in San Diego county, is working ten men, and that after four years' work the mines are producing gem stones in just as large quantities as ever. Up to the present, all work has been done within twenty feet of the surface, but the company has now commenced to drive a 260-foot tunnel to strike the ledge lower down, with a hope of striking gems of a higher grade, and the gems are found to exist at that depth, the mine will be almost inexhaustible. 7-23-04/12



KARMA MILL, MOJAVE, CALIFORNIA



QUEEN ESTHER MILL, MOJAVE, CALIFORNIA

JUL 30 1904

July 30, 1904 (9)

Los Angeles Mining Review

DEATH VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

Account of the Rich Gold Strike Recently Made in the Funeral Mountains, in Inyo County.

[The editor of the Antelope Valley Gazette, of Lancaster, California, sends us a proof of an article contributed to the Gazette on the recent strike of gold ore in Death Valley, Inyo county, in this State, in which, as readers of the Mining Review will recall, Captain De La Mar has interested himself. It is a very interesting story; the following extracts are from it. Ed. M. R.]

THE NEW FIND is situated in the Funeral Range of mountains on the eastern side of Death Valley about fourteen miles northeast from the Pacific Coast Borax Company's ranch in Inyo county, California, and about twelve miles northeast of Furnace Creek. Take a map of Inyo county and locate Furnace Creek and Surveyors Springs, the find is southeast of Surveyors Springs about nine miles, and northeast of the mouth of Furnace Creek about fourteen miles.

The first location was made in December, 1903, by Jack Keane of Ballarat and is called "Keane's Wonder." He has a partner named Domingo Etcharreu. Without doing one foot of work on the vein they sold to De La Mar for a large sum, said to be \$200,000. The ledge is over twenty feet wide and assays in the neighborhood of \$100 per ton across the width of the out-crop.

The next strike was made by Johnnie Sidi and Mike Sullivan of Ballarat, and is supposed to be the same ledge on higher ground. They went out the first of June and made their find inside of ten days. They sold to Gaylord of Los Angeles.

The isolation of the strike and its inaccessibility, combined with the extreme heat in Death Valley and the vicinity, the thermometer averaging over 120 degrees in the shade, make it as the miners say, "a pretty hard formation." There is so little moisture in the atmosphere that the fellos on a wagon wheel will shrink from the tire in two or three hours; and a person has a constant desire to drink water all the day long, man and beast seem to dry up and shrink until the men have to tighten their belts and take up the harness on the animals.

The vegetation in the vicinity of the find is extremely sparse and there is no feed for animals. The nearest depot of supplies is Ballarat which is sixty-five miles southwest, and you cannot always depend upon procuring supplies there. Hay is only \$80 per ton and grain is almost legal-tender—when you can get it.

In that country your life perhaps depends upon your team or pack animals and they must have their feed and water as regularly as their owner. Many parties have started to the scene of the discovery only to have their horse feed exhausted by the time they had reached the place and had to turn around and return for supplies had to be had and they cannot be found in Death Valley. The

Borax Ranch has hundreds of tons of hay stored on the ranch but they will not sell even one bale to parties asking for it, although they will relieve a person in dire need and furnish food and water to exhausted prospectors, but they will not sell hay.

One man walked from Ballarat across the mountains to the strike carrying food and water for a few days and then had to appeal for help to parties at the find. It is reported that he found pay ore, all right, but such fool-hardiness should not be encouraged. Men who have brought supplies in from the outside world at great cost and labor, do not like to part with them even at a great price but their humanity would make them give what they would not sell, to persons appealing to them for aid and in distress.

Parties going into Death Valley at this season will find it hazardous to enter without sufficient supplies to last for the round trip at least and then they will not find their expedition delayed at some out-of-way camp for the lack of horse-feed, etc.; to carry them through.

There are three routes to the scene of discovery and each one has its disadvantages. They are all hard roads on man and beast and each has its portion of desert and long distances between water. Furnace Creek can be reached by the road beginning at Borate near Daggett, which was used by the Pacific Coast Borax Company's famous 20-mule teams in hauling crude borax from their mines in Death Valley. Water is at convenient places for hauling along the route and the road has few heavy grades but the route lies along the hottest part of Mojave Desert and the vicinity of Death Valley, and there are no stations where supplies can be furnished to travelers after leaving Daggett.

Another route is from Manvel and Searchlight, Nevada, and while being a long hot road has the advantages of plenty of watering places and a good road recently made by the Borax company to Furnace Creek by the way of Ivanpah. The best traveled road is from Johannesburg to Ballarat by the way of Garden Station about sixty-five miles, with water at four places midway, between the two camps, and from Ballarat to Furnace Creek is another sixty-five miles and water about every fifteen miles.

Or, when at Garden Station, you can turn north and take the road leading past Mountain Springs canyon and the Junction and go to Darwin. From Darwin to Furnace Creek is about sixty or sixty-five miles and saves about fifteen miles from the Ballarat route. Supplies are cheaper also at Darwin and hay can be procured there at \$35 per ton. In about two or three months a store will be established at the scene of the new strike by McCormick of Ballarat.

There is considerable speculation around Ballarat as to the number and identity of victims that Death Valley will claim this hot season. They say that even some of the case-hardened "Hassa-yampers" have been exhausted and knocked-out by the trip already and in a place where men experienced in the desert's ways suffer, then the tenderfoot will surely have to use care as to how he travels and where he travels.

Los Angeles Mining Review

JUL 30 1904

The water in the vicinity of the strike is strongly impregnated with alkali salts, borax, nitre and soda and is detrimental to the stomach and kidneys. But all of these draw-backs will not prevent hundreds of persons, perhaps even thousands, from flocking into Death Valley before the year is out and perhaps the proverbial tender-foot's luck will still hold good with some of them. Reports of many new strikes keep coming into Ballarat, some of them perhaps are highly exaggerated but if they assay ten per cent. truth it means fortune for the finders.

James Littlefield of Ballarat tells a story of suffering, thirst and hunger that is a warning to prospectors, of losing his way in Death Valley and by doing so was four days without water and three days without food. On the 27th of April he started afoot from the Borax Ranch on Furnace Creek, for Ballarat, carrying a canteen of water and provisions for one day intending to reach Ballarat in twenty-four hours. During the night he lost his trail in trying to save distance by making a short-cut over some hills and his canteen of water was soon gone. He wandered about for three days trying to find water and on the third day tried to kill himself being half crazed from thirst, but failed. He wandered into Emigrant Springs on the morning of May 1, and was found and resuscitated by an Indian and his squaw who were providentially camping there for the night. They took him into Ballarat where he was nearly a month recovering from the effects of the privations and suffering that he had endured in those four terrible days. To those who intend to tempt fate and go into Death Valley this summer, I would advise that they go well prepared for any exigencies, to have a good out-fit and plenty of money, for they will find that both will be needed if they want to bring home success and what is more valuable, their bones.

The Arizona, Nevada and Southern Telephone Company has filed with the supervisors of San Bernardino county, California, an application for a telephone line to run from a point on the Colorado River, southeast of Needles, to San Bernardino, connections to be made with all towns between the two terminals on the line of the Santa Fe railway. It is also stated to be the intention of the company to build to every mining camp of consequence on the Mojave Desert, and extend into Nevada and Arizona. The company has a system in operation at Needles, California, and at Kingman, Arizona.

It was stated in this paper last week, on information received, that the Bagdad-Chase Mining Company, operating in the Ludlow district, San Bernardino county, California, was contemplating the erection of a 100-stamp mill, the company having at present a 10-stamp mill. This week we learn that it is not likely the company will increase its stampage capacity; that the plant that may be erected will be one that will enable the company to treat the copper in its ores.

An item in the Antelope Valley Gazette, Lancaster, California, reads:

"There is great excitement over the new strike in the Hamilton mine which is the richest of anything found heretofore: the six-inch vein going over \$100,000 per ton."

That people should become excited over ore that goes \$100,000 gold per ton is quite pardonable.

It is stated in a report from Yuma, Arizona, that the California King Gold Mines Company, Picacho, San Diego county, California, has, in accordance with notice previously issued, discharged about 200 of its employees, some of them at the mines and some at the mill. It is also stated that the company expects to resume full operations about October 1, next.

Tombstone, Arizona, has decided upon providing itself with an electric lighting system, which it expects to have installed by August first next.

AUG 13

AUG 6 04

GEM MINING.

Operations in Pala District, San Diego County, California.

A correspondent of the San Diego News writing from Pala says:

"Work is steadily going forward in the gem mines owned by the Sickler family on what is commonly known as the Sickler Hill. About \$3000 worth of the work has been done by them on this property from which the largest and some of the finest specimens of colored kunzite have been taken that the writer has yet seen. It has also yielded a considerable quantity of topaz and beryl, some of which has been sold for cutting into gems.

"At the Pala Chief, work is suspended; but, notwithstanding the hot weather, the genial young Frenchmen, who first discovered spodumene on this claim, before they took in Frank Salmons, have put in considerable time this month, developing their tourmaline mine, on the hill west of the Stuart canyon.

"Work on the old Lithia mine, otherwise known as the 'Stuart,' is still delayed; but the extension of that lode to the north, and adjoining the Stuart, is being developed for a half interest, by two enterprising young men whose names I have forgotten. They are driving a tunnel, to cross-cut the different veins that parallel the main ledge which I believe they have struck at about 140 feet from the mouth of their adit drift. Lithia conditions prevail through nearly the entire distance of the opening.

"Roy H. Johnstone, late of Mesa Grande, recently uncovered some good specimens of actinolite, similar to that found at Moose Canyon. It came from a recent location, known as the 'Fourth of July' and is owned by Mr. Johnstone and S. C. Clark.

The chimney at the new Anaconda smelter, Montana, is a remarkable one. It is 300 feet high, 45 feet square, outside measure, at the base, and 36 feet outside diameter at the top.

RDAY, AUGUST 13, 1904.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Discovery of a Ledge Carrying Copper, Silver and Gold.

Mr. C. E. Palmer, of San Bernardino county, California, whose post office address is R. F. D. No. 1, writes the Los Angeles Mining Review about a mining property in the vicinity of Lytle Creek in which he is interested, saying:

"The property I spoke of has a ledge outcropping about 540 feet up the mountain; in one place it is ten feet in width for a distance of over eighty feet. I have had two assays of the ore from the outcropping made by John T. Reed, of San Bernardino; one assay gives: Copper, 8.15 per cent; silver, 1.80 ounces; gold 16 hundredths of an ounce. The other assay gave: Copper, 8.70 per cent; silver, 7.20 ounces; gold 21 hundredths of an ounce. The ledge has an easterly and westerly direction a little south of west. About one mile east of the first prospect is another outcropping of similar looking ore and which runs in the same direction. Only one assay has, as yet, been made of it; it showed: Copper, 3.55 per cent; silver 4.60 ounces; gold 11 hundredths of an ounce. This ledge where it outcrops, is from three to seven feet wide, dipping into the mountain to the north."

Temescal Tin Mines.

George I. Leonard, of Corona, mining and electrical engineer in charge of re-opening the famous tin mines at Temescal, was in Redlands a short time this week. A small plant is at work on the property, a twenty-year lease having been secured by Mr. Leonard and his associates, with an option to purchase. The tailings discarded by the former owners are being worked at present. Seven men are employed on the 5000 tons of tailings. A run at the smelter will be made as soon as a large enough amount of concentrates has accumulated. The force will be increased as soon as practicable and a crushing plant installed and ore handled instead of tailings. A good return is netted from the present work. The Temescal mines are the only tin mines in the United States at present in operation.—Redlands (Cal.) Citigraph.

AUG 20 04

RIVERSIDE GRANITE.

8-20-04 (12)
THE EDITOR, "MINING REVIEW,"

Sir,—In the article entitled "Riverside Granite" which I contributed to the Los Angeles Mining Review and which you printed in your issue of July 16, last, my object was to draw attention to some of our choice Southern California building stones, citing as illustrations those being used in the construction of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank new building and of the California Club's new house. It is therefore with some regret that I see our San Bernardino neighbors are so stirred up over my use of the words "Riverside granite." In answer thereto let me quote the words of Bacon: "One averreth one thing, and another averreth the other, but the verity is the record."

In addition, permit me to state: First,—Bly Brothers' Stone Company, owner of the granite quarry near Riverside, stated to me that their 300 acres were situated in Riverside county; secondly,—The granite exhibit of California, at the St. Louis World's Fair, has its Southern California granite sample marked "Riverside" county (see Los Angeles Mining Review of July 30, page 8); thirdly,—The Bly Brothers granite quarry ground is recorded in Riverside county, at Riverside. 8-20-04

The fact is, of course, that, geologically speaking, granite occurs in San Bernardino county as well as in Riverside county, indeed the whole San Bernardino Range is chiefly granite, as are the Sierras, for that. It appears that rough granite for the San Pedro breakwater came from the San Bernardino "side of the fence," but because of its being coarse and so full of segregations it is not suited for choice granite work nor for such buildings as the new and fine Los Angeles buildings that I have referred to. The Riverside granite is the only one from that region of such uniform texture and exceptional beauty as made it acceptable for the Farmers' and Merchants' bank building. It is therefore entitled to the name "Riverside Granite," and it has been, and is, and will be known to the architects here and to the bank people, and to the writer, as Riverside granite.

If San Bernardino county has as good or better granite it can compete in the market and can justly call it "San Bernardino granite," but the granite that I described as so fine and which stands today here in two very fine new business buildings, one of which, the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, and which will be known the world over (mark my prediction) as one of the world's choicest bank buildings, is proven by all records as "Riverside Granite."

In connection with what I have written, I enclose you copy of a letter that I have received from Mr. George L. Winterbotham, secretary of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce, dated Riverside, August 16, 1904, as follows:

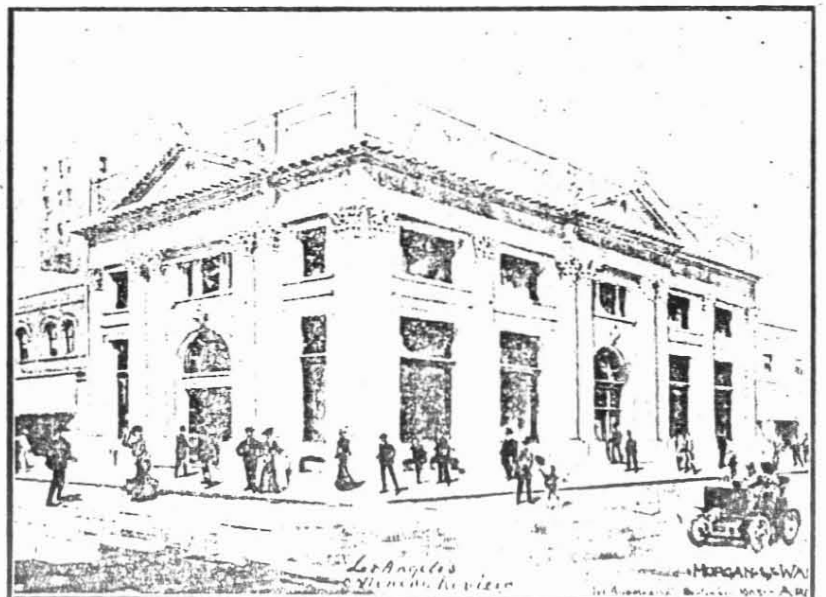
"In reply to your inquiry I beg to say that I have confirmed your statement that the Bly Brothers granite quarry from which they state that they have obtained the beautiful granite for the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank building in Los Angeles, is located in Riverside county and that their land is recorded by deeds in Riverside, the county seat of Riverside county, by communication with the Riverside County Recorder's office."

CHAS. R. FLETCHER.
Los Angeles, August 18, 1904.

AUG 20 04

8-20-04
The Riverside Daily Press reproduces in its issue of August 11, the article on "Riverside Granite" written by Mr. Charles R. Fletcher for the Los Angeles Mining Review, and then adds:

"The San Bernardino papers have been kicking because this quarry is located by the Mining Review in Riverside county. The shipping plant is in Declez, San Bernardino county, but the big quarries are over the line in this county, as the deeds recorded here will show."



THE FARMERS AND MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH FURNISHED THE LOS ANGELES MINING REVIEW BY MESSRS. MORGAN
AND WALLS, ARCHITECTS, LOS ANGELES

MONEY

Invested in Mining Stocks [under right conditions] will bring Dividends. Some of the conditions which we consider "right" are when the property is located in a thoroughly tested and proven territory, when the ore bodies are identical, or nearly so, in value and formation with adjoining developed and dividend paying mines. When the management is in the hands of clear-headed and successful mining men, when the development is being done under the supervision of an experienced and expert miner and when fuel, water and transportation facilities are such that ore may be tressed at the mine, or shipped, at a minimum of cost.

These are a few of the favorable conditions under which the Bagdad Gold and Copper Company has been launched.

Among the properties in the immediate vicinity there may be mentioned the Bagdad-Chase Mining and Milling Company, of which Senator Depew and H. M. Van Etten, of New York, and C. B. Chase and J. M. Buckley, of Rochester N. Y., are officers and principal owners; and the Roosevelt, owned and operated by well-known Pasadena people.

In the above-mentioned properties there are millions of dollars worth of ore in sight and being mined. We wish especially to call your attention to the fact that Sherman Washburn, president, and V. L. Carroll, secretary, of the Roosevelt mine, are also president and secretary of the Bagdad Gold and Copper Company. Two years ago the Roosevelt was a prospect; today the stock cannot be bought at any price.

Under these favorable conditions we have no hesitancy in saying that stock in the Bagdad Gold and Copper Company at ten cents a share is a rare opportunity for making a safe and profitable investment.

Full information will be gladly furnished at the office of

MYRON H. WELLS & CO.

388 Wilcox Building

LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

Gypsum Claims Relocated.

Four gypsum claims were filed with the county recorder last week by W. C. Morton. They are in the neighborhood of Durmet, a small station on the Southern Pacific railroad in this county. Mr. Morton states that his claims are relocations of claims filed by Henry Morse and John R. Ward, who have failed to comply with the United States Mining laws.—San Diego News. 8-20-04

Inyo Mines.

The Independent, of Independence, Inyo county, California, says: "Mr. J. W. Oney, superintendent of the Mt. Whitney Gold Mining Company, informs us that the company has taken hold of the Spear group of mines, near Lone Pine, in Inyo county, and has put six men at work on development. Mr. Oney seems to be well pleased with the outlook and says that if the tunnel they are now running to tap the ledge, should open up a body of ore that proves to be as good as that upon the surface, a mill will be erected immediately. He expects to strike the ledge in running about two hundred feet more."

AUG 20

THE GIANT LEDGE.

Examination of and Report upon the Company's Property.

At the request of the directors of the Giant Ledge Gold and Copper Company Mr. E. C. Eddie, E. M., has made an examination of the company's property and has submitted his report, a copy of which has been received by the Los Angeles Mining Review.

The Giant Ledge group of mines is, as is generally known, in the New York Mountain mining district, in San Bernardino county, California. The

property is a very large one. In his report Mr. Eddie prefaces it, saying that as previous reports upon it more particularly refer to the veins, etc., he will confine himself to the physical conditions of the property and the metallurgical characteristics of the ore, showing the process necessary for treatment. The following are extracts from the report:

"The site selected for the 80-ft. concentrating mill and 50 or 100-ton smelter is on a side hill just above a flat or water basin. This basin takes the drainage from the south side of the New York Mountains, the watershed of which extends over a large area and I have no doubt but there is sufficient water in this basin to supply a much larger plant than that contemplated. The mill-site is just above the smelter and the ore is delivered at the top of the mill from the tramway and will work down through both mill and smelter by gravity.

"The concentrating mill will take the lower grade sulphide ores and concentrate them, making a separation of the lead, copper and zinc sulphides; the silver and gold going almost entirely with the lead and copper sulphides; the concentrates of the lead and copper sulphides will go to the furnace at their respective periods. The concentrates of zinc after going through a magnetic separator to take out the iron will be ready for market.

"The furnace will be of the best blast furnace type and will smelt the lead sulphides with a certain amount of oxidized ores and fluxes. There is a large amount of oxidized ore in the property and this mixing of the ore will save the necessity of a roasting furnace at present. The product from this furnace will be a lead bullion carrying most of the precious metals and also a certain amount of copper matte."

The report then deals with figures showing estimated profits that may be expected by the company if the ores are treated at its own plant. Mr. Eddie estimates the cost of a plant \$40,000, with \$5000 additional if a larger blast furnace than he has figured on be used.

AUG 27 04

AUG 27 04

Los Angeles, August 27, 1904.

NOTICE.

The business and editorial offices of the Los Angeles Mining Review are now in the Southern California Printing Company's Building, 120-122 North Broadway, Rooms 204 and 206. Telephone; Home 1089.

LOS ANGELES TO TONOPAH

A rumor, still in its "nightie," has started on its rounds. It is that a railway is going to be constructed from a point near Manvel, the terminus of the Santa Fe railway in San Bernardino county, California, to Tonopah, Nevada. The power behind the movement is stated to be Mr. F. M. Smith, of Oakland, California, popularly known as "Borax King" Smith. Who is the power behind the Borax King's throne has not been divulged; the Santa Fe authorities say that their company is not in the deal.

Yet, an official of that company, is quoted as saying he "understands that this road will be built," and that it will connect with the Barnwell (Manvel) branch of the Santa Fe. That lends an air of probability to the proposed scheme, for if such a road be built it would to every intent and purpose be a Santa Fe road, giving that company access to a large and important business-mining region that it could not otherwise reach. It stands to reason that the Santa Fe people would not build such a road; they can have no desire to so unnecessarily jar the finer susceptibilities of their railway competitor—the Southern Pacific. The latter company has a road of its own (Carson and Colorado) extending south from its junction with the present Tonopah road, to Keeler, in Inyo county, California, and it would not be much of a trick for that company to extend that road from Keeler to Mojave, on its main line system, or to some other available point, with Los Angeles as the southern terminal. Such a move would necessitate the widening of the Carson and Colorado to standard gauge, but that will have to be done sometime or other; the doing of it is only a matter of expediency. So, if it prove that the "Borax King" means business a "move-on" by the Southern Pacific is among the possibilities.

MINE REPORTS.

The Arondo Gold Mining Company, Inyo County, California.

The report of the management of the Arondo Gold Mining Company for July, 1904, has been received at the office of the company in the Bulard Block, Los Angeles. The following statements are from the report: From 180 tons of ore, from development work, there were extracted 198.60 ounces of gold, 831 in fineness. The value of the bar is \$3412.60. In connection with this very satisfactory return, the report states:

"As the operations of the company are purely development in character and the crew small in number, not exceeding eight men, with the additional fact that the property in its general characteristics is a large low-grade proposition, susceptible to the simplest of cyanide treatments, this showing will be very gratifying to the stockholders of the company."

In connection with the foregoing a representative of the Los Angeles Mining Review learned at the office of the company that some bodies of high-grade ore are being encountered at depth. A report from the Manager at the mine, received this week, announces the encountering of a 36-inch vein on the east 300-foot level which runs \$45.50 gold per ton.

Southern Belle.

The Register, of Bishop, Inyo county, California, says:

"Superintendent A. E. Vandercook is beginning active work on the Southern Belle mines. The greatest obstacle just now is delay in obtaining lumber for the flume and buildings. Twelve men have been put to work grading for the flume, and starting a cross cut in the Southern Belle to connect those workings with the New Year's. This cross cut will be about four hundred feet long, and will open three veins."

ANTELOPE VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

The Big Three Property. The Hamilton Mine. The Fairview Company.

The Gazette of Lancaster, Antelope Valley, Los Angeles county, California, prints the following:

"The Dry Process Mining Company, owning the Big Three mines, is making rapid progress in erecting its mill. The treatment of the ore will be crushing by rolls and cyanide treatment. As there is a large ore reserve, a bright future is in store for this company.

"The Hamiltons expect to start their 5-stamp mill about the first of September. They have a large tonnage of high grade ore awaiting treatment.

"The Fairview company will start up their mill about the 1st. The cyanide plant is running to its full capacity."

PUBLICATIONS.

"Southern Oregon" Edition. By Mineral Wealth, Redding, California. Price, 25 cents.

The "Southern Oregon" edition of Mineral Wealth, of Redding, California, is a very fine number, its contents being as interesting and valuable as its appearance is handsome. Besides being a special number devoted chiefly to the mines and mineral resources of the southern portion of Oregon, it is a "Souvenir" edition of the American Mining Congress, which held its annual meeting this week in Portland, Oregon. It comprises sixty-four pages, well filled with half-tone engravings.

FOR RENT.

Mining men, brokers and attorneys who are seeking convenient offices, will find them in the Southern California Printing Company's Building, 120-122 North Broadway. Long leases may be taken at the most reasonable rates. The Los Angeles Mining Review has its offices in this building.

SEP 3 04

SEP 3 04

HERMAN W. HELLMAN BUILDING

Another Los Angeles Structure in Which Riverside Granite Plays an Important and Graceful Part

BY MR CHARLES R FLETCHER OF LOS ANGELES AND BOSTON

IN THE ILLUSTRATED article on "Southern California Building Stone," that was written for the Mining Review of July 16, last, it was possible to present to the reader a picture of the exceptionally fine new building of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, corner of Main and Fourth streets, built of Riverside granite; also a picture of the beautiful new building of the California Club, corner of Hill and Fifth streets, constructed of Chatsworth Park sandstone, but at that time a picture of the Herman W. Hellman building was not available, although I drew attention to the fact that the first two stories of this substantial business building were constructed of Riverside granite.

This subject deserves further notice because the now finished and washed Riverside granite shows its exceptional beauty and texture, and because the now finished, substantial Herman W. Hellman building is surely a fine business structure, one of the very finest in the city, into which the Security Savings Bank has just moved, giving it as handsome banking offices as there are in Los Angeles, also, a splendid Safe Deposit Vault.

The seven-story Herman W. Hellman building illustrates the good combination of stone, brick and terra-cotta, that makes, around a very strong steel frame, a business block of great strength with varied architectural beauty. The gray brick and the terra-cotta came from St. Louis, illustrating what I have before stated, that it is no uncommon thing in these days for stone and brick, of choice

quality, to be transported half across America for costly modern buildings.

The Riverside granite, which makes up the first two stories of the Herman W. Hellman building, now well cleansed, shows its rare color to advantage. It is the most beautiful white granite that I have seen in America. During the morning in the shade, or during the afternoon, in the sunlight, it is to my mind exceptionally fine. This is partly due to the tint of the feldspar, which we designate as white, but which is not a cotton nor a snow white. I therefore feel that when the Farmers and Merchants National Bank Building is soon completed and the granite washed, it will give those who willingly observe good things, much satisfaction to see the beautiful new Southern California granite in these two buildings and to perceive what has so much pleased me to invite attention to the stone work. Granites are something like women's dress goods, they all have a color as well as structure. In California there are many varieties, but this new Riverside granite seems likely to stand at the head of the class of white granites. I should much like to see a Los Angeles business building constructed of this Riverside granite for two stories, and also for corner trimmings to the roof, in combination with bright red pressed brick such as we see in New England. It would be very handsome because the granite is so white.

The granite trimmings of the Herman W. Hellman Building are polished Riverside granite, making dark gray finished pieces at the entrances and along the fronts—an architectural desideratum. The balcony

Another Arondo Bar.

There was received this week at the Los Angeles office of the Arondo Gold Mining Company, in the Bullard Block, another gold bar from the company's mine in the Argus range of mountains, in the southern portion of Inyo county, California. This one weighs 82.40 ounces, 828 fine, and is worth \$1409.26; it comes from 80 tons of development work ore.

This is the second bar received from the Arondo during the last month; the previous one was worth \$3412, from 180 tons of ore. The figures of both show how evenly the values in the Arondo ore run, and from ore taken out in development work. 9-3-04 (12)

More Golden Crosses.

The Supreme Court of California has refused to grant a writ of review upon certiorari in the contest instituted by certain persons interested in the Free Gold Mining Company, owning the Golden Cross mines in San Diego county, against Superior Judge Torrance of San Diego county, with a view of restraining him from allowing certain attorney's fees. The Supreme Court, says, however, that the petitioners may proceed with their case on motion or appeal.

Address Wanted.

A resident of Los Angeles asks for the address of the Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, whose properties are in the Black Hawk Mining District, San Bernardino county, California. The president of the company is, or was, a son of Captain De La Mar. Anyone knowing the address of this company will confer a favor in communicating it to the Los Angeles Mining Review.

SANTA ANA TIN COMPANY.

Has Installed a Wet Process, Giving Separate Extraction of Metals.

The Santa Ana Tin Mining Company has installed a "wet process" to treat the ores at its mine in Trabuco Cañon, Orange county, California. The process has now been in operation for some time, and the results secured are stated to be highly satisfactory. The process is such as permits of separate extractions of metals; that is, of the different metals the ores carry. At the Los Angeles office of the company, in the Laughlin building, there has been arranged an extensive exhibit of these extractions, and which embrace the following: Oxide of cobalt, oxide of nickel, grain nickel, uranium (3 forms), nitrate of bismuth, osmium, iridium, platinum and gold. The exhibit is a most interesting one.

CALIFORNIA'S BORAX MARSHES

The Story of How "Borax King" Smith, of Oakland,
Secured Them

FROM THE REGISTER, OF BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

WITHIN THE MEMORY of middle-aged men, borax was by no means an article of common use. Few deposits were known, and production was so limited that the wholesale price was from forty to fifty cents a pound. It was classed as a drug pure and simple, and sold only in drug stores, where the retail price was usually twenty-five cents an ounce.

The first discovery in the United States was made by Dr. John A. Yeatch, in 1856. By chance he found traces of the mineral in the water of a spring in Lake county, this State. Four years later he found it in the waters of Mono Lake.

John W. Searles, during one of his trips into southern Inyo in 1863, found the marsh now known by his name, or Borax Lake. Nothing was done with it for a number of years.

Production began in Lake county in 1864, and for the next four years this was the only American source.

Late in 1873 something of an "excitement" started over borax lands in southern Inyo, and about 150 quarter sections of land were located, most of which were soon abandoned as worthless. April 11, 1874, Searles brothers, Creigh and Skillings located four quarter sections at Searles Lake, where later much successful work was done. Along about the same time, a supposed discovery was made at Fish Slough, but proved to have little real foundation. In the early '80's the Calico district was opened up, and the works at Furnace creek. In Death Valley, became active producers. In 1894, 1700 acres of land in Salt Wells Valley, between Keele and Mojave, were located for borax, but never developed to any great extent. In 1895 borax lands were located in Saline Valley, which had been the principal scene of the flurry in 1873. In 1898 the "Borax Consolidated, Limited," a corporation aiming to control the entire output was formed. Some years before, however, the Pacific Coast Borax Company had been formed, and which acquired the greater part of the western marshes; and that company has been the chief factor in production and sale ever since.

No mention has been made in the foregoing of the important discoveries at Columbus, Teels and Rhodes' marshes, in Esmeralda county, (Nevada). In 1864 locations for salt, for use in the mills, were made at Columbus. "Cottonball," now scientifically termed ulexite, was found there.

About 1871 Wm. Troup, a Virginia City teamster, rediscovered cottonballs at Columbus, and that year a small plant was erected there. Borax was then worth thirty cents a pound by the carload, but no special attention was paid to the subject until F. M. Smith found the deposit at Teel's marsh and west miners wild.

Mr. S. were spoken of, is of Oakland, Cal., and is popularly known as "Borax King" Smith. Ed. M. R.]

Before Mr. Smith made the find which was to place him among the millionaires, he had been engaged in cutting and delivering wood to the borax and metal miners in southern Esmeralda. His own story of the discovery is interesting. It is taken from an interview with a New York Sun writer, and among its statements are these:

The winter and spring of 1871-2 were unusually dry, and the alkali areas were more than ordinarily extensive. Mr. Smith visited Teel's Marsh, and found a heavy crust which on testing seemed rich in borax. It afterward proved that he had chanced on the richest part of the marsh. He made a preliminary location and carried samples to an assayer, and later received a certificate showing his specimen to be richer in borax than any other known at that time.

The growing interest in borax led him to anticipate an attempt to find where his sample had been found. On hurrying to the marsh, after dark, he found that his fears were justified, for a friend of the assayer was already on the ground. Soon he asked where Teel's marsh was, and Smith told him he knew an alkali flat about twenty miles from where they then were, and that a man would go with him in the morning and show him the place. The next morning one of Smith's choppers went away with the assayer's friend; they were away three days, by which time Smith had the desirable ground well located.

A change in Land Office regulations had been made, and it was later necessary to relocate the whole tract as placer ground, which was done under many names. The change made it advisable to make careful selection of ground, so as to get borax land that would pay to work. It was twenty-five miles to Columbus, the nearest supply point; grain was \$140 a ton, hay \$60 at Columbus, while there were no roads over which to reach the marsh.

Mr. Smith bought out some of those who had located with him, while at one time it looked as though there would be trouble, as some unfriendly claimants undertook to hold the marsh by force. An appeal to the courts soon settled this dispute.

Arrangements were made with a Chicago company to erect a plant. The production of borax was begun, but before any of it could be got into market the price fell to ten cents a pound, which was all the Teel's marsh people realized. Smith Bros. finally obtained exclusive control of the marsh, buying out over one hundred locators. Since then F. M. Smith has been the head and front and controlling factor in borax production, and has risen to affluence.

Teel's Marsh became a stopping place of some interest on the old stage road by which Inyo county was reached from the north. Now, the railroad skirts the eastern side of the depression in which it is situated. Near the white tract still stand traces of the old works, idle these many years.

The water-like appearance of the alkali flat, under certain conditions, used to afford a certain Carson and Colorado Railway conductor a basis for some exaggerations with which he made the tenderfoot traveler's ride interesting.

"A pretty lake, isn't it?" he would remark, as they looked out of the car window.

The traveler would usually agree with him.

"Deep enough for navigation, too," continued the ticket puncher. "Lots of business done there, too. See that steamer?"

This called attention to two smokestacks rising from something that resembles a boat, belching forth black smoke, and to the smaller stacks here and there.

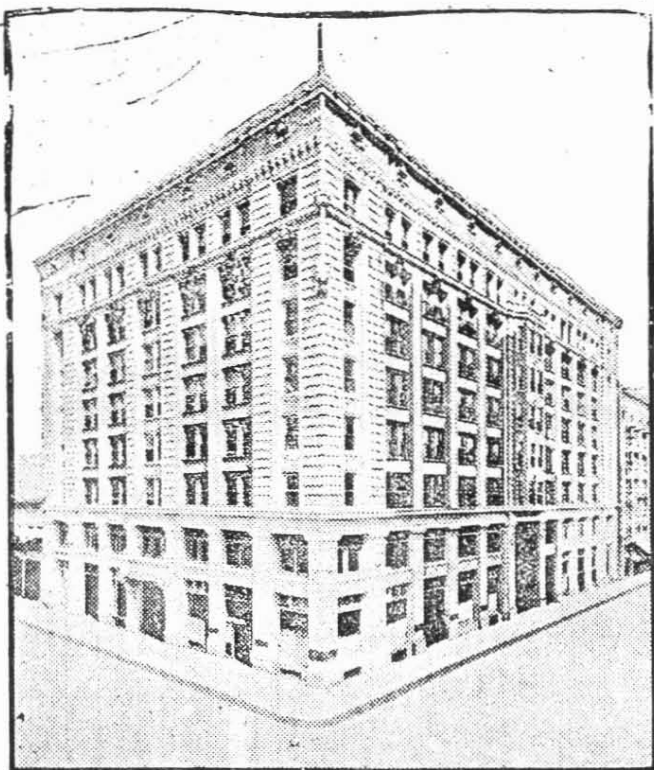
"Those others are little freight boats. Mighty lively camps around that lake. You would be astonished if you could drop over there now."

And so no doubt the visitor would, for he would learn the smokestacks were at the borax works.

SEP 3 04

9-3-04 (5)

SEP 3 04



HERMAN W. HELLMAN BUILDING, IN WHICH ARE THE NEW OFFICES OF THE SECURITY SAVINGS BANK, LOS ANGELES

THE OIL FIELDS

California Petroleum Miners' Association Playing into the Hands of the Standard Oil Company

THE CALIFORNIA Petroleum Miners' Association, as represented in the person of its secretary, Dr. C. T. Deane, may be relied upon to blunder at any and every given time. It is only a few months ago since he issued a lot of stupidly incorrect figures of production of petroleum in California, and now, he is again on deck with the statement that the large over-production of petroleum in this State is the cause of its low price. Over-production of any commodity usually entails lower prices of it but between, in this case, assertion and proof there is a large unexplained area. It is easy for the secretary of the California Petroleum Miners' Association to say that there is a large over-production of oil in this State but if called upon for proof of his statement he would find it difficult to produce.

The secretary of that association asserts that the production of the northern and southern fields approximates 20,000,000 barrels a year, while consumption does not exceed twenty million barrels. There is evidence in that statement of the fine Italian hand of the Standard Oil people, the more evident that not content with confining himself to his figures he makes himself the mouthpiece and apologist of the Standard Oil Company. Here is what he says:

"The Standard has in storage in Kern River not far from 10,000,000 barrels, besides having contracts to take over 15,000 barrels a day at 20 cents, which will last for two and three years. Why should they continue to buy oil? Would any other business man do so under the circumstances?"

No, no business man would buy anything at quoted prices if he could be assured that prices would fall. If the secretary of the California Petroleum Miners' Association can cause a break in present prices and throw oil

CALIFORNIA.

9-10-04

San Bernardino.

Needles Eye: One carload of bullion was shipped from the new smelter of the W. S. Fletcher Mining and Smelting Co., of Needles, this week, and another carload is about ready for shipment.

Mining Notes.

The Randsburg (Cal.) Miner states that a milling of twelve and one-half tons from the G. B. mine went through Snow's mill the first of last week which went \$26 to the ton.

The Calexico Chronicle reports the discovery of some tourmaline deposits in the Picacho Mountains, San Diego county, California.

INCREASING ITS HOLDINGS.

In addition to the Spear group of mines, located at Alabama range, in the Alabama Mining District, Inyo county, Cal., the Mt. Whitney Gold Mining Company has recently acquired six additional claims, adjoining the Spear group of mines, upon which development work is being done.

SAN DIEGO'S SMELTER.

Be Dismantled and Shipped to Lower California.

The San Diego (California) Union announces that the smelter recently constructed in that city, known as the "Morgan Smelter," will be dismantled and shipped to Santo Domingo, Lower California, Mexico. The Union says:

"The water jacket smelter, the machinery that surrounded it and the building that protected it, the whole comprising the plant of the San Diego Smelting and Refining Company, have been taken apart and will be shipped to Lower California. The outfit is to be landed near Santa Domingo where it is to be used in connection with some of the mines owned by George P. Brown and the Esperanza Mining company on the mainland.

"The time for the redemption after sale passed some time ago, and Mr. Brown has had Mr. J. B. Dennis here from Los Angeles taking the plant to pieces and getting it ready for shipment. At the location where it is proposed to place the smelter the mining company has ample supply of water to run it and it is believed that it can be made a success."

down the Standard Oil Company may be relied upon to take advantage of the situation and take in all the oil to be obtained at the reduced prices, provided they are reduced enough to suit it. "Buy it when it's cheap and hold it till it's dear" has been the policy of that company, a policy that it has found to be a very paying one.

SEP 24 04

CALIFORNIA.

San Bernardino.

Redlands Citrograph: Considerable mining activity is reported on the upper San Gabriel river. The Lowell & California Mining company has its ten-stamp mill running night and day, while the Native Sons Mining company is doing extensive development work on the Ames mine. This company contemplates the erection of a stamp mill and small smelter.

San Diego.

The Tribune: After being shut down for some months the Owers mine near Julian, has been reopened and will be operated on largely increased scale.

San Diego News: M. Jacoby of Julian, is constructing a ditch and tunnel to bring water to his placer claim near Wynola.

George H. Clark, manager of the Stonewall mine is down from Cuyamaca. He reports work progressing finely at the mine. The two big pumps have arrived and will be installed very soon.

The Escondido Times says a small smelting plant is going to be erected at Poway.

The California King.

A release of judgment in the case of the Colorado Iron Works vs. the California King Gold Mines Company has been filed in the Recorder's office, San Diego, California. The Colorado Iron Works secured some months ago, a judgment against the California King company for \$40,000 and costs, for machinery supplied. The release states that the judgment has been fully satisfied. The property of the California King is at Picacho, San Diego county, in this State. Ex-United States Senator R. F. Pettigrew is managing director of the company. It is stated that the company has a floating debt of about \$160,000.

DOING GOOD WORK

An order has been received for 5000 copies of the article entitled "Southern California's Building Stone," printed in the Los Angeles Mining Review, on July 16 last, and written for it by Mr. Charles R. Fletcher, of Los Angeles. The article was more particularly devoted to the granite from the Riverside quarries of Bly Bros. Stone Company, and to the sandstone from the Chatsworth Park quarries, owned by Messrs. H. Clement & Co., both of which firms have their business offices in Los Angeles. The article was illustrated with a view of the new building for the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, now approaching completion, in the construction of which Riverside granite has been so largely used and with such handsome effects. Another illustration accompanying Mr. Fletcher's article, was one of the new building for the California Club, now in course of construction, for which the handsome Chatsworth Park sandstone has been used. Of the five thousand copies of this article that are being printed three thousand five hundred will be sent to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce for distribution, one thousand to the Riverside Chamber of Commerce; the remaining five hundred will be privately distributed.

It is in this way that the several varieties of handsome building stone that we have in Southern California will be made more generally known,—a thing to be greatly desired.

OCT 1 04

OCT 8 04

OCT 8 04

PACIFIC STEEL.

Chicago Man Says Plenty of Money Obtainable For It.

The following concerning the Pacific Steel Company is from the San Diego (California) Union:

Bartlett Webster of this city has received a letter from Homer H. Peters, now in Chicago, stating that there is much interest in eastern financial circles concerning the success of the Pacific Steel Co., which proposes to establish a plant in San Diego. In the letter Mr. Peters says:

"I must say, and with emphasis that if presented under proper conditions I do not believe there would be any difficulty in securing quickly several millions of dollars, and I do not think it would matter much as to what the man's name might be, who should present the proposition, it is the proposition itself that would be the factor. There is much talk in New York regarding Pacific Steel and whenever I go in Wall street someone asks, concerning progress and I have reported the preliminary underwriting as progressing favorably, and this immediately gets into the financial journals and in fact is given wide circulation. A prominent finance company, a company whose efforts in many immense undertakings have been very successful, and friends of the Millikens are very anxious to exploit Pacific Steel when the properties have been assembled and everything in proper shape for the lime light of the financial world. I am very confident that if the good citizens of San Diego could but one-half appreciate how favorably the matter is considered in the east they would hasten the preliminary work, and prepare quickly for the large undertaking."

ARICA GOLD MINES.

Parties of Phoenix, Arizona, Have Bonded the Group.

The Mining Review has received the following from a correspondent at Phoenix, Arizona:

"The Arica group of gold mines situate in Arica Mountains, Riverside county, California, has at last changed hands. Lum Grag, who has owned them for a long time, and has refused numerous offers for his property, has at last given a bond on the group to H. P. DeMund, and Joseph Cope, of Phoenix, both of whom are well known capitalists and mining men of experience. They will at once put a large force of men at work making further development work on the property. This is one of the largest properties in Southern California, and with the building of the new branch of the Santa Fe, from Wickenburg, Arizona, to Cadiz, California, which will pass this property, it will open another large mining camp tributary to Los Angeles."

CALIFORNIA.

San Bernardino.

The Providence Gold and Copper Company, Los Angeles, reports having encountered a body of ore in the Lucifer claim, one of the group belonging to the Providence company. The property is in the Providence Mountains, San Bernardino county, California. The strike was made at a depth of 175 feet and assays of samples of the ore gave high gold values.

San Diego.

The Oriflamme, five miles northeast of the Stonewall mine, has been bonded to W. J. Grigsby, of Banner, California.

The two pumps recently installed at the Stonewall mine, are lifting 360,000 gallons of water a day. It is figured that it will not take more than eight weeks to unwater the mine.

Receiver H. A. Barker, of the Free Gold Mining Company (Golden Cross mines) has made his third monthly report. It shows: Receipts, \$17,549.70; disbursements, \$9,851.79; cash on hand and on deposit, \$7,697.71; estimated monthly yield of bullion, \$10,492.54; outstanding liabilities, \$7,895.09.

PLACER MINING.

Benchies at Saugus to be Worked with Wisharts.

Placer mining in a large way is going to be done in the vicinity of Saugus, Los Angeles county, California. Saugus is on the line of the Southern Pacific. There has been for some time some placer mining in that vicinity, but as the gold is very light it was hard to save, and, as a consequence, operations were limited. Recent exhibitions at Pasadena of the Wishart Placer-Mining machine have disclosed the possibility of working these Saugus placer deposits in a large and profitable way and it is known that several of these machines are going to be installed. Mr. A. M. Squire, who left Los Angeles last week on a hurried trip to England, informed a representative of the Mining Review that he would immediately on his return install a Wishart. The Oaks Mining Company, of which Dr. Stablin, of Los Angeles, is president and general manager, and Mr. S. F. Gaul, of Saugus, assistant superintendent, is also going to install one or more Wisharts. In view of this the Oaks company is going to drill for water to give it a more ample supply.

As there is in the vicinity of Saugus, and in the canyon near by, a great area of foot-hill and bench land, all of which as far as prospected carries good values in light gold, that portion of Los Angeles county will soon become a very lively mining camp.

Mining Notes.

Inyo (Cal.) Independent: J. C. Anton has taken a contract to run one hundred feet of tunnel on the mine at Saline recently sold by him to Los Angeles parties. He left with a crew of men to commence operations.

NEVADA'S GREAT MINERAL BELT

Extends from the Comstock Lode to Searchlight,
Taking in Tonopah and Goldfield

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT

DURING THE PAST summer the greatest mining activity of years has prevailed along the great Nevada mineral belt, which extends from the famous Comstock Lode south through Esmeralda, Nye and Lincoln counties, in Nevada, to the Colorado River. Having just returned to Los Angeles from a trip of observation down that belt I send you the following notes, in the belief that they will interest readers of the Mining Review.

Let me first recapitulate a few of the more important recent events connected with that region, and which in my belief has many more surprises in store for the mining man:

First,—the great Tonopah mines were discovered.

Second,—Goldfield, twenty-five miles south of Tonopah, was discovered, where in the last four months three towns aggregating 6,000 population have sprung up and millions of dollars worth of ore shipped and uncovered.

Third,—The Wonder Mine of Furnace Creek, about thirty miles west of Johnnie was discovered. Captain De La Mar, through his engineer, Mr. Cohen, secured the property, which he is now developing with phenomenal results.

Fourth,—About two months ago a 12-foot ledge of phenomenal value was discovered at, or near, Oasis, about twenty-five miles north of the Johnnie mine. This district bids fair to rival Goldfield. The mountains around this district abound in artesian springs and the valley has fine ranches.

Mr. Harry Ramsey and Mr. Butler, who have made fortunes in Tonopah mines, have acquired the Chispa and California mines.

The Nevada Keystone mine in Lincoln county, has been running its small mill continuously during the summer and has sent gold bars to the mint regularly. The total gold production for this mine to date is over \$500,000. The last month's mill run was made mostly on porphyry showing values ranging from \$7 to \$10 per ton. The main working shaft has reached a depth of 1050 feet below the apex of the vein on the incline. The rich ore bodies, while small, have been continuous from level to level and have yielded an average of \$30 per ton. But the great value of this property is in the enormous bodies of gold-bearing porphyry which have been systematically opened up and blocked out by drifts and cuts for 700 feet in depth.

Company has closed down its mill and, as soon as the Tonopah Tidewater railroad is completed will install a power and pump plant on the railroad and build a cyanide plant on the mines to the gold bearing porphyry of they have hundreds of thousands of tons.

Montgomery Mining District, the town firm of Schader-Johnson of Los Angeles has started development work on the group of mines, and have proven three large ore bodies to a depth of 400 feet. While no definite fact can be had from the company's superintendent, it is well known that ores assaying \$100 and over, per ton have been struck on the 400-foot level. A very recent rich strike was made on the Minnie Mae, which now has a shaft down fifty feet in ore all the way, and quartz showing free gold is piled up on the dumps just as it comes from the shaft. A pipe line two miles in length has been laid from Grape Vine Springs, which has a natural artesian flow of water, to the Johnnie mine.

Harsha White has bonded his group and development work will be started. Chunks of quartz literally covered with

gold have been taken from this property.

The Boone group which adjoins the Johnnie is showing up some very rich quartz carrying free gold.

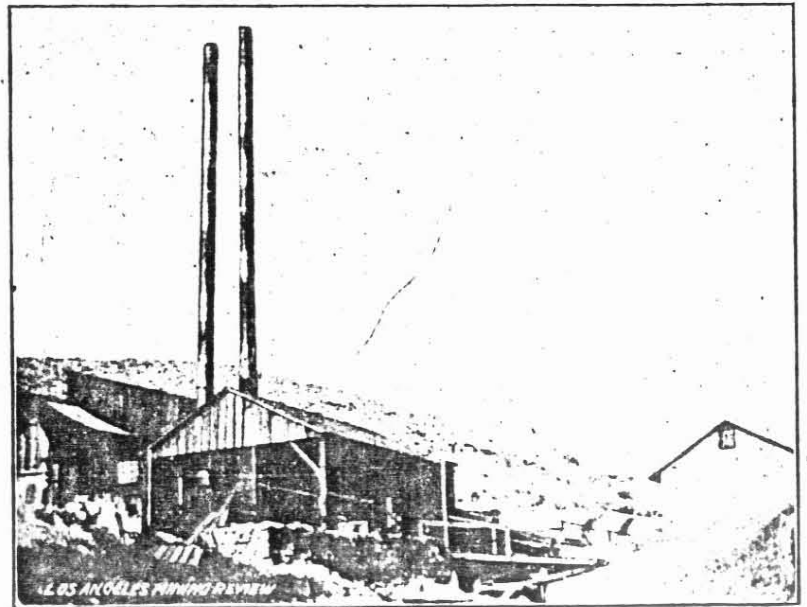
Dr. Koebig recently made an examination of Copper Camp, which is about ten miles west of Ivanpah. A number of new copper locations have been made in this camp during the past summer.

At Searchlight the Quartette mine has reached a depth of 700 feet and ores milling \$100 and better, per ton are being mined from the 700-foot level. The company is, at this time, installing an additional ten stamps.

The Cyrus Noble Company has leased the Southern Nevada mill and is milling fifteen tons of ore per day. This mine is opening up large high grade ore bodies.

The Salt Lake railroad, which passes through the southern end of Lincoln county, will, no doubt, be completed within six months. Several new towns have been laid out on this line, namely Goodsprings, Maapa and Vegas. This road will open up the great coal and iron mines of southern Utah, as well as numerous gold, copper and silver-lead mines.

Los Angeles, October 4, 1904.



COLUMBIA MILL, GOOD SPRINGS, NEVADA

THE FLETCHER SMELTER

Views and Details of it. Enlarged and Improved.
Capacity One Hundred and Twenty Tons Per Day

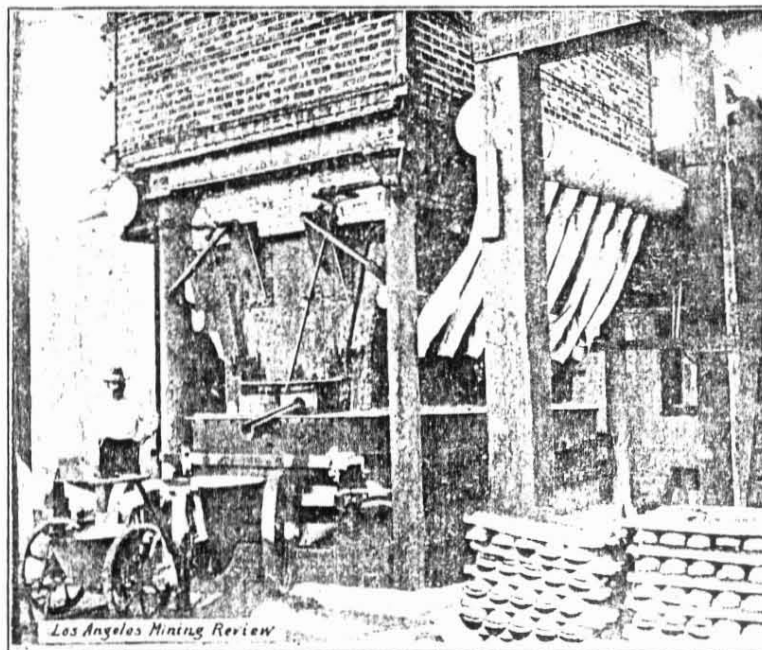
FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT AT NEEDLES, CAL.

THE ACCOMPANYING half-tone engravings show the smelter at Needles, California, as it now is, under its new ownership and new management; another shows it as it was originally constructed and before its purchase by its present owners.

The plant was purchased last March by the Fletcher Mining and Smelting Company, of Los Angeles, the price paid for it being \$30,000. Since then something over \$15,000 has been expended upon changes and improvements, giving the plant a present capacity of 120 tons of ore a day.

The recent heavy washouts on railroads in Arizona have interfered with ore shipments to the smelter. It now that the damages have been repaired and trains again running regularly, shipments of ores are again being received. Since the smelter has been in operation by the

fered at this time, makes it necessary to provide means for roasting those ores, and the company is arranging to install a "roaster" for that purpose. While it was contemplated at first to arrange for lead-sil-



INTERIOR VIEW AT THE FLETCHER SMELTER

Fletcher Company over 2000 tons of have been treated, yielding three loads of clean lead bullion, two which were shipped to the Selby Smelting and Lead Company, at San

Francisco, and from which very satisfactory returns were received.

The large quantity of copper and other ores, carrying more or less sulphur and zinc, which is being of-

ver smelting only, so much other ores are offering that it has become an absolute necessity to take care of them.

It may also be stated in the interest of ore producers, that this company is now in the market for custom ores, and is prepared to sample and pay for them without delay.

Owners of boats running on the Colorado River, speak enthusiastically

of the opportunity afforded mining men up and down the river, by the operating of the smelter, and predict a large volume of business from this source alone.

The company is not, however, dependent upon custom ores, for it owns the "Banner" group of mines, located twelve miles north of Kingman, Arizona, on Stockton Hill. This group will alone furnish forty tons of ore a day to the smelter, which will average about \$30 per ton in gold, silver and lead values.

The ore that the company is more particularly seeking at the present time, is one running heavy in lead-carbonates, and in order to obtain it the company is offering special inducements, requiring it for fluxing purposes. At present the company is bringing iron ore for fluxing from Siam, San Bernardino county, in this

THE FLETCHER SMELTER.

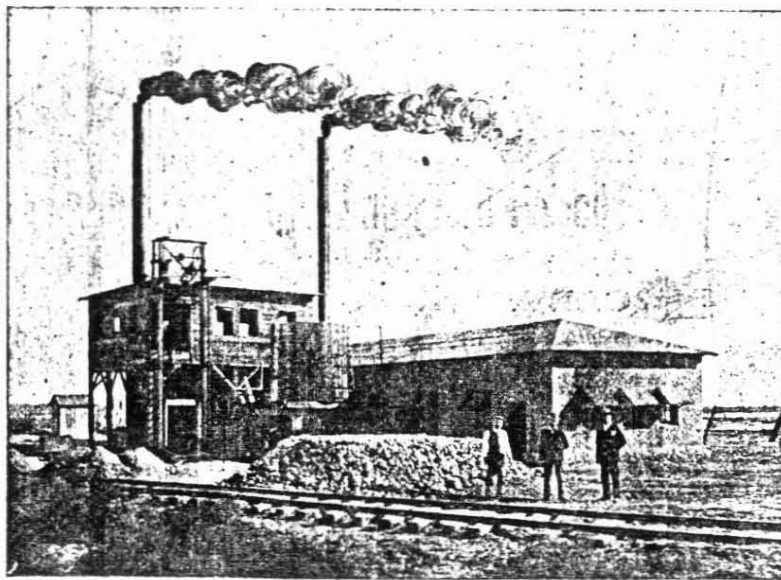
(Continued from Page 3.)

for the twenty-four hours, the company is even now considering an enlargement of it, which will provide for a copper furnace; the roaster, of which I have spoken, will be added at once.

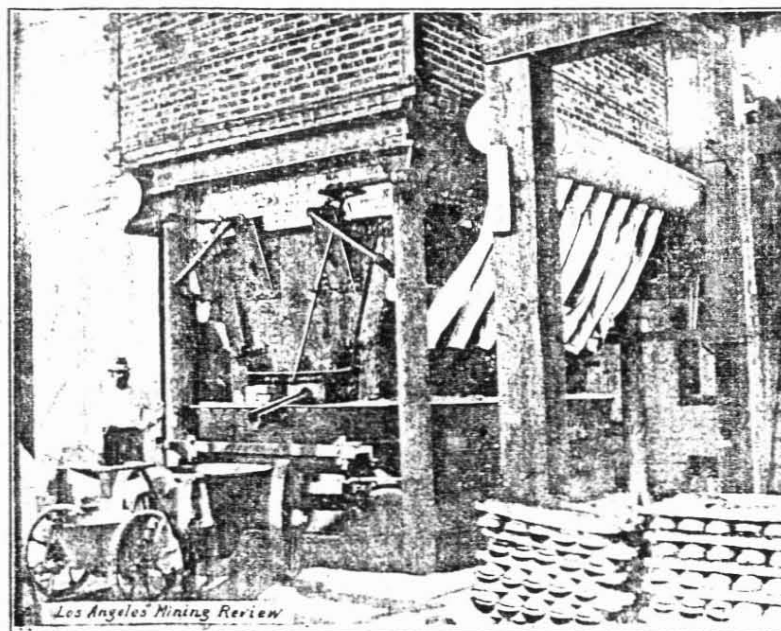
The company has also in view the construction of a smelter near Florence, Pinal county, Arizona, where it owns sixteen mining claims. It also owns a town site of 200 acres, together with valuable water rights. The Fletcher company has roomy and handsome quarters in Los Angeles on the twelfth floor of the Grady Building.

Needles, Cal., October 5, 1904.

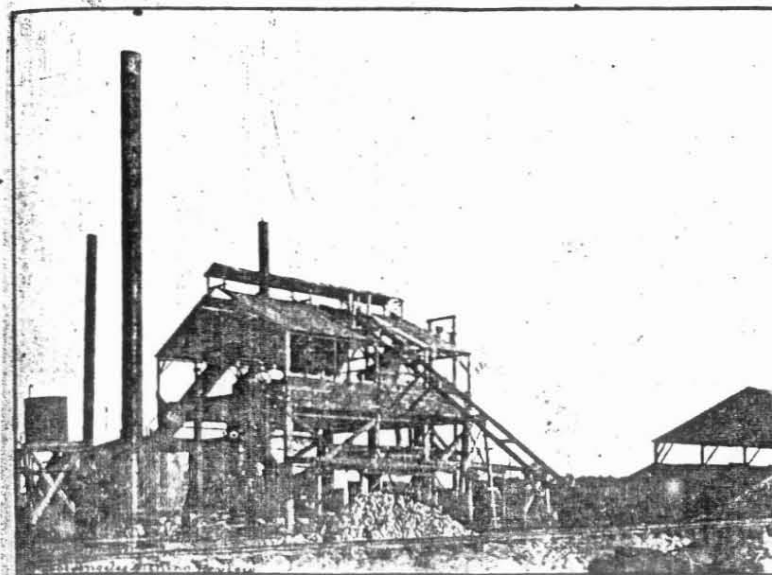
OCT 8 04



THE NEEDLES SMELTER AS ORIGINALLY CONSTRUCTED



INTERIOR VIEW AT THE FLETCHER SMELTER



THE FLETCHER SMELTER, NEEDLES, CALIFORNIA

OCT 8 '04

(73) Searchlight. 10-8-04
The following items are from the Searchlight newspaper:

A. B. Hall is to work the Quartette claims down at the Colorado River mill on a royalty. It is estimated that there are 16,000 tons in the pile. 3000 tons a month is the capacity of the plant.

T. L. Henderson and B. Macready, who own the Koh-I-Noor group of claims situated west of the Blossom mine, are doing surface prospecting for the purpose of determining the best location for a deep shaft.

The Parallel has resumed sinking. The rich ore shoot, from which several shipments have been made and also a very successful mill run, is being followed down.

It is reported that T. O'Connor has made a strike of copper ore near Chiquita, about twenty miles south of here.

T. L. Henderson, deputy United States mineral surveyor, has just completed making surveys of the Cyrus Noble and Good Hope properties.

Still another sensational strike has been made by the Pompeli Mining company. Work on the bottom level, which is 262 feet deep, has shown up a big body of high-grade ore.

The New Era Mining Company has its pipe line completed and water is flowing from the Boland well into the tanks at the mill. By the first of November the stamps will be falling. The last of the needed materials and supplies are on the ground.

OCT 8

THE OIL FIELDS.

The United States Geological Survey reports the output of petroleum in 03 as follows: California, 24,382,2 barrels; Ohio, 20,480,286; West Virginia, 12,899,395; Pennsylvania, 11,5156; New York, 1,162,978.

OCT 15 1904

Los Angeles Mining Review

A WELL MINERALIZED SECTION

Two Mining Districts in Riverside County, California, Awaiting Capital and Intelligent Direction

CONTRIBUTED TO THE MINING REVIEW BY STEPHEN BOWERS, PH. D.

WHAT ARE KNOWN as Gold Park Mining District and El Dorado Consolidated Mines District, are situated in Riverside county, California, southwardly from the Twenty-Nine Palms and north of Indio. Both are highly mineralized. Hitherto the claims, located in these districts, have been owned by parties who were not in financial conditions to erect reduction works and mine the ore, so they hauled it many miles and reduced it by arrastre process. Two groups of claims in these districts have been recently purchased by mining companies who are preparing to bring water on the ground and erect machinery for milling the ore.

El Dorado district is situated about twelve miles south-southeast of Twenty-Nine Palms, and its southern border is about twenty miles nearly north of Indio on the Southern Pacific railway, and at the head of Cottonwood Valley. This valley extends thirty-five miles eastwardly and is twenty miles wide and is somewhat noted for its placers which have been worked by dry washers. Much of the valley is covered by fuel woods.

There are twenty-nine claims in this district several of which yield free gold and nearly all show good borings. Some of the claims have been owned for twenty years and the ore taken out in assessment work was hauled twelve or fifteen miles to an arrastre at Twenty-Nine Palms where but about 60 per cent. of the values were saved. Some ore has been hauled a dozen miles to the Lost Horse mill, but owing to the scarcity of water this mill could do but little custom work. After eliminating all samples in which free gold could be seen, my nearly forty samples averaged more than \$50 gold, and about \$1.50 silver per ton. At one place Mr. J. W. Wilson obtained \$300 gold in reducing the ore in an ordinary prospectors mortar. The prevailing rocks of the district are granite, but there is much quartzite, porphyry, diorite, hornblende rocks, gneiss and other shistose rocks, epidote, etc. The mountains are covered with fragmental rocks, including some limestone.

The rocks generally belong to the

older formations. The veins stand at a high angle of inclination, and all dip in the same direction. Their strike follows the general course of the mountains and are frequently faulted, while dikes traverse every portion of the district. Altogether it is an exceedingly promising district.

LOST HORSE.

One of the noted properties of the vicinity is the "Lost Horse" mine. It is but a few miles west of the El Dorado claims. It was discovered in 1893 by Lang, Holland and Fife. They struck the first ore on donkeys five miles to the Pinon mill where it was reduced. They afterward built a 2-stamp mill and worked all the ore in

sight, and then sold the property to Ryan Bros., who made new discoveries. After going down 100 feet below the first ore pocket they discovered the main ledge, and built a 10-stamp mill in addition to their 2-stamp mill. The deposit is probably a contact fissure vein. Altogether it is said that the mine has yielded about \$300,000. The great drawback has been want of water which I learn is now overcome, and the future of the mine is promising. The greatest depth attained is 570 feet. The vein is nearly vertical.

DESERT QUEEN MINE.

This mine was discovered by McHaney Brothers in 1895. It is but a few miles from the Lost Horse mine. It is pockety but has yielded a handsome sum of money. I am informed that the discoverers took out \$75,000 and erected a 10-stamp mill some six miles distant, to which the ore was hauled in wagons. The mine is now owned by Zombro brothers, of San Bernardino, and Wm. Morgan, of Pasadena. No deep mining has ever been done, the ore being taken near the surface from pockets. The owners inform me that it has yielded in all about \$200,000 gold. There is also considerable copper, silver and turquoise. Several thousand tons averaged \$59 a ton, while a few tons averaged as high as \$2,000. Prof. L. V. J. Kimball and Mr. Wm. Morgan have leased the mine and have a large quantity of ore on the dumps, the output of two or three pockets. The mine has not been worked for five or six years, and the mill has been standing idle, exposed to the weather, but it is soon to start again.

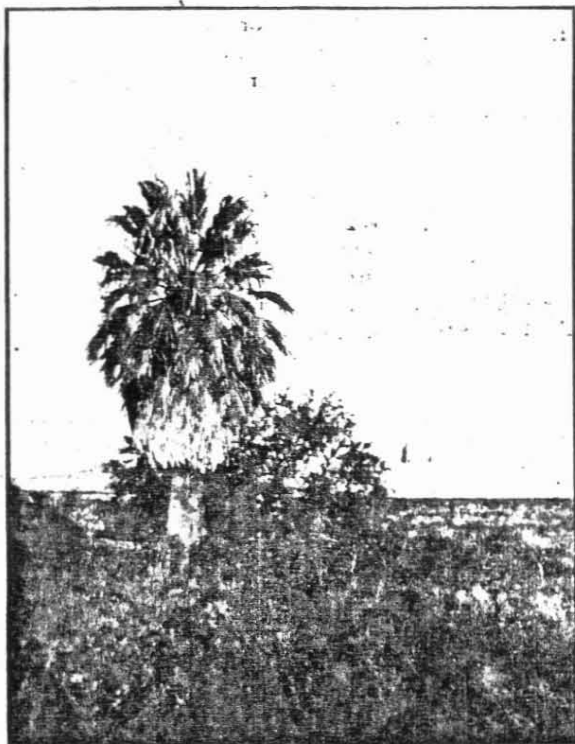
The possibilities of this portion of Riverside county are very promising. While it is well to be conservative in estimates of prospective mine productions, knowing, as I do, that such things usually move slowly, yet with the water problem solved I confidently look forward to a bright future for that part of the country. If it does not yield millions of gold it will not be because the values are not in the rocks. Los Angeles, October 10, 1904.



DESERT WILLOWS, COTTONWOOD VALLEY - CALIFORNIA

OCT 15 1904

OCT 15



SITE OF FIRST ARRASTRE, TWENTY-NINE PALMS



ONE OF THE PROSPECTS, EL DORADO DISTRICT

OCT 15



NEAR DESERT-QUEEN MINES, CALIFORNIA

OCT 15

OCT 15 1904

OCT. 15, 04 (3)

Sylvania Mines Sold.

Geo. L. Patrick and W. D. Clair of Tonopah and James D. Shaffer of Pittsburg have purchased the Sylvania mines, situated in the southwest corner of this county (Esmeralda), from John L. Bray and John Buser. The deed has been filed with the County Recorder. The consideration named in the deed is \$10, but the real consideration is said to be \$200,000. This is one of the most promising silver-lead properties in Nevada. There are seven full claims in the group, all of which have been opened up by shafts or tunnels to a depth of from 90 to 120 feet, and all show large bodies of ore. Over \$30,000 has been expended on the mines.—Hawthorne (Nevada) Bulletin.

Arondo Gold Mining Co.

This company is steadily, but in a quiet way, pushing development work on its property in the Argus Range, Inyo county, California.

While fully equipped for large operations, it is as yet using only the small plant at the shaft on its development product: it is, however, sending in each month bullion that shows good profit on its operation.

Since last noting its progress in these pages, it has produced bullion for September in the sum of \$2,045.97, and for October in the sum of \$1,567.93. 10-500-13

THE OIL FIELDS.

10-500-13 (6)
The Yuha Company, Californian Dividends. The Paraffine.

The Yuha Oil Company owns a group of locations about twenty-five miles southwest of Imperial, San Diego county, and has a well down 1380 feet. The formation passed through was alternating beds of sandstone, clay and shale. Several pockets of gas and some oil were encountered. The company ceased drilling some months ago, and is now seeking to make arrangements with some reliable drillers to continue the well down to a depth of 2,000 feet.

Oil companies of California paid dividends as follows during September:

Company—	Per share.	Amount.
Brea Canyon (regular)...	.03	\$ 6,000
Brea Canyon (extra)...	.03	6,000
Caribou .....	.07	5,600
Four .....	.01	3,000
Home .....	.02½	2,500
Illinois Crude .....	.01¾	2,250
Monte Cristo .....	.01	5,000
Total		\$30,350

A report from Florence, Colorado, states that the Florence oil field is receiving much attention from the outside, and the indications are that the southern part of the field will witness extensive developments inside of another year. The recent strike of the Hiawatha Oil Company in its well No. 2 has established the fact that the oil zone extends to the south much farther than was dreamed of a few years ago.

Mr. J. E. Wilson, a practical oil expert, is making an examination of the Paraffine Oil Company's well in Pinal county, Arizona, in the interest of a company of which he is the representative.

OCT 29 04

OCT 29 04

OCT 29 04

The Stonewall Mine.

General Manager Clark, of the Stonewall mine, reports that the unwatering of the mine is about half completed, and work is progressing steadily and satisfactory. As the underground workings are recovered from the water, the timbering is found to be twisted and out of position in many places. Large masses of rock are also occasionally encountered in positions indicating that at some time since the mine closed down, it has been considerably shaken up by some earthquake disturbance. The timbering is being repaired, the debris removed from the drifts, and everything put in shape for taking out ore as fast as the water is removed.—San Diego (Cal.) News. 10-29-04

OCT 29 04

LANE MILLS.**Two of the Largest Size for the Noble Mines.**

Two of the largest roller mills ever built have just been finished at the Standard Iron Works in this city, and will within a few days be sent from here to the Noble mines, near Descanso. The mills are of the Lane patent, known as the Improved Lane Slow Speed Roller Mill. There have been many mills built, but none as large as these two. These are ten feet in diameter from rim to rim of the outer wheels, and there are six wheels in the circle. Other mills have been five and seven feet in diameter and were supplied with four wheels only.—San Diego (Cal.) Union.

A MODEL SMELTER SITE

Needles, on the Colorado River, is the best point for a smelting plant of large capacity in all of this great Southwestern region. Search the North American continent over and you will not find a locality for such purposes so happily situated. On every side—north, east, south and west—are heavily mineralized regions, with ore bodies so large that it is needless to attempt to measure them by figures.

There is still one desirable element lacking—it is rail transportation. But that must necessarily be supplied in time. Even as things are, with rails on both sides of the river; on the one side traversing the richly mineralized center of San Bernardino county, with a northerly branch to the New York Mountains and up as far as Ivanpah; on the other side of the river, traversing and tapping the mining districts of Mohave county, Arizona, which districts are alone capable of yielding millions of tons of ore yearly, a large tonnage can be furnished. South of the Santa Fe road is the Southern Pacific railway, crossing the Central mining districts of Riverside county and the eastern portion of San Diego county; then across the Colorado River into the mining districts of Yuma and Maricopa counties, with Pinal county farther to the east, and all in Arizona. And, in addition to these existing railway facilities, there is the river—the Colorado—the highway to rich mining districts along its banks reaching away to the Black Canon; with the great Searchlight mining district lying between.

There is, as is known, a smelter at Needles, and while its capacity may be sufficiently great for immediate requirements it is safe to affirm that its capacity will require in course of time to be much enlarged to provide for future requirements.

This is but a rapid sketch of what embraces the most extensive and, possibly, the richest mineralized area on this continent. With such enormous resources, on all sides adjacent, what is here said cannot well be disputed—that Needles on the Colorado River, is the best site for a smelting plant of large capacity in all this southwestern mining region.

GROWTH OF CEMENT INDUSTRY.

In one of its bulletins the United States Geological Survey says it is constantly receiving requests for information regarding the desirability of certain localities as sites for cement factories. The Survey's annual statistical reports show that the cement industry in this country has had a phenomenal growth during the last decade. The total production of hydraulic cement in the United States for 1902 was 25,753,504 barrels, valued at \$25,366,380. This is an increase of 5,684,767 barrels over the quantity produced during the preceding year. The growth of the cement industry is indicated by the fact that, although the increase in production for 1901 over 1900 reached the large number of 2,837,587 barrels, the increase in production for 1902 over 1901 was 5,684,767 barrels. Just ten years ago the entire production of cement in the United States was only 8,758,621 barrels.

Los Angeles Mining Review, 1904
(no title).

Nov 5, 1904, p 10: 300 men are now employed in the mines of the Soledad district, Kern County. At Exposed Treasure Mine, a new hoist costing \$25,000 has been installed.

p 11: "San Diego." S.D. News: Operations at Oriflamme Mine, Banner, have been resumed.

Boulder Creek Mining Co. has Lane Mill ready to operate as soon as water is developed. Mill has 20-ton capacity.

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"The California King." Nov 19. ~~1904~~ 1904. p 9:

At annual meeting of California King Gold Mines, held at Picacho, co. decided to resume operations at once. Machinery to be added. Assessment levied to provide the funds.

p 11: "Inyo." Bishop, Register: Force at Keeler soda ~~###~~ works is being increased; about 100 Mexican laborers were brought in last week.

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"The Gem Mines." Dec 3. 1904. p 16:

The Fano mines in Riverside Co. are turning out fine tourmalines, as are the tourmaline mines at Mesa. San Diego County.--S. D. News.

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(no title). Dec 31. 1904. p 10: Rand. Miner:

The Vellow Aster is installing 3 Burleigh drills operated by compressed air.

p ~~13~~ 14: "Another Mill for Goldfield," C.L. Dean, of Dean & Jones, Los Angeles, will put in a mill at Goldfield. Dean, "an experienced mill man," had machinery shipped from Johannesburg. /owner of Slaterange Mine, nr Tobarug/

Los Angeles Mining Review
1904

p 10 (no title): The Yellow Aster Mining Co.
"has few, if any, competitors in the matter of daily
ore productions. That company, with two mills of 130
stamps, recently made a run of 600 tons of ore in the
twenty-four hours. There is no gold-ore mining company
in California or in Colorado that is doing that."

###

p 14: "Kern." The Butte Lode Mine ~~cleaned up~~ cleaned up
\$6,900 from 90 tons of ore, averaging \$76 a ton in gold.
A milling by Sidney Mine at "White's Camp last week
yielded a \$1,600 gold brick.

NOV 5 '04

NOV 5 '04

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NOV 5 '04

LOCAL NOTES.

The Minnehaha company, of this city, whose properties are on Indian Creek, about five miles above the Zada mine, Kern county, California, is driving a tunnel on the 100-foot level to cross-cut a 40-foot ledge carrying values in gold, silver and galena. The tunnel is in seventy-five feet, and it is expected to strike the ledge in about twenty-five feet more.

Mr. A. N. Hamilton, of this city, is home again after a five months' absence, which he spent in developing his mining properties on Indian Creek 24 miles above Caliente. He reports three quartz mills running in that district.

Mr. J. DeP. Callahan has returned to the Mojave desert near Rosamond, to continue development work on his mining claims.

Mr. R. B. Chisholm and Mr. Hampton Hutton have returned to Los Angeles from an extended trip to Siskiyou county, California, where they

went to examine some mining properties.

Mr. Hugh C. Shinn, of this city, has sold an iron mining claim near the Santa Fe railroad, at Siam, San Bernardino county, to the Fletcher company, owning the smelter at Needles, California. The smelter takes the ore for fluxing. Mr. Shinn is at work developing some gold claims near Siam.

Mr. W. C. Thornton, in sinking a well for oil on his land three miles west of Los Angeles, at a depth of 1200 feet has struck a flow of hot mineral water that may rival the Hadley well which supplies the Bimini baths. The Thornton well is located about one mile south of Colegrove.

Mr. E. H. Miller, president of the San Carlos-Sonora mining company, accompanied by Dr. G. W. Rofelty, left Los Angeles this week for Indiana on business of the company. The roads to the company's mines in the Arizpe district, Sonora, Mexico, were so badly washed out by the late summer rains that the new mill was stalled on the way and has not yet been put up.

Two Los Angeles companies are developing deposits of diatomaceous earth about two miles south of Lompoc, Santa Barbara county, California. There were 2700 tons mined during 1903, valued at \$15,925.

IN CALIENTE CANYON.

A correspondent sends the Los Angeles Mining Review the following notes of mining operations in the vicinity of Caliente, Kern county, California:

The Aunt Rosa mine, situated in Caliente Canyon, eight miles north-east of Caliente Station, has been bonded to Colonel G. W. Cummings, who spent six months mining a tunnel to tap the vein fifty feet below the bottom of the shaft, which had been sunk to a depth of eighty-five feet, in ore all the way.

The tunnel run by Col. Cummings intersected the vein at a depth of fifty feet and showed up more than one foot in width of increased values. The prospects are good that it will develop into one of the best mines in his part of Kern county.

The Ballena Placers.

A mining proposition that bids fair to reward its enterprising and gritty projectors, is that of the Ballena placers. Messrs. D. D. Balley, of Banner, M. Jacoby, of Julian, F. R. Sawday, of Ensenada, and Mr. Barruch, of Los Angeles, are the owners of several hundred acres of placer ground near Ballena, in this (San Diego) county. The only available supply of water for hydraulicking these placers was the Santa Ysabel River, and between the river and the placers was a range of hills. For about ten years these enterprising men have been working continuously on the proposition. Some two months ago they completed a tunnel 1,400 feet in length, and are now working on the ditch. It is estimated that the ground they own contains over \$1,000,000 in gold.—San Diego (California) News.

Graphite in Los Angeles County.

Mr. J. T. McWilliams brought to the office of the Los Angeles Mining Review this week some samples of graphite from a mining property, he has in San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles county. The property has been opened to a depth of ninety feet and shows five feet of graphite. Samples of it have been sent to eastern manufacturers for their examination.

Mining Notes.

The Antelope Valley Gazette, of Lancaster, California, says the Fairview mine is again running full blast.

White Pine (Nevada) News: At the Giroux group the Alpha shaft is being put down to a depth of 500 feet, and a drift will be run from that depth.

The Register, of Bishop, Inyo county, California, states that B. E. and J. W. Sherwin have bonded their group of three mines, about twenty miles northwest of Bishop, to C. A. Forman and others of Chicago.

NOV 5 '04

04

04

George Kislbury

MINE EXAMINATIONS and REPORTS

263 Wilcox Bldg,
Los Angeles, California

Salt Lake, Denver, Los Angeles and
New York references.

FREDERICK GRUNDY,
Mining Engineer

Mines Examined and Reported Upon.
Suite 702 Lankershim Bldg.
Los Angeles, Cal.

WILLIAM H. TIBBALS
MINES AND MINING STOCKS

400-401 D. F. Walker Building
Send for Weekly
Market Letter Salt Lake City

George Mitchell

President Mitchell Mining Company
522 Bradbury Block
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

MINES and WORKS near Acapulco, Guerro, Mexico, and Alaska.

BURGER & SIEBERT
Consulting Mining Engineers

Brady Building
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
New York Office, 1914 Broad-Exchange Building

TONOPAH-GOLDFIELD.

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A GOOD PROPOSITION.

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BULL FROG DISTRICT.

"Great is Bull Frog" is the headline of a report in the Goldfield News of October 28, on this district. It states that ore "averaging \$1200 per ton is being sacked from the Bull Frog mine," and then adds:

"The rush to Bull Frog continues to grow greater as those returning tell of the great showing and exhibit samples of ore in which gold visible to the naked eye tells the story of its richness without the need of panning or assaying. Whether or not a second Goldfield has been discovered remains to be proven, but the great surface showing, and high values distributed over big, wide ledges justify the belief.

"Of the many who have been to Bull Frog, a majority are men who are well known here, and whose word is unquestioned; therefore, the truth of the stories is assured. One man who returned to Goldfield yesterday met fifty-two different outfits going in, and stated that there were seventy-five men camped at Beatty's ranch. This being so, the country will be thoroughly prospected, and many more finds probably made.

"P. E. O'Brien and Wm. Frey returned yesterday, and showed samples of ore from the Bull Frog mine which were full of free gold plainly visible. But for the visible gold it is hungry-looking rock, but specimens that look valueless pan like a house afire. Sacking ore from the Bull Frog mine started day before yesterday, and it is said the average value of the first twenty-five sacks is about \$1,200 per ton, \$200 of which is in silver, and the balance gold. Specimen assays would go as high as \$30,000, and from \$3,000 to \$4,000 are common. The highest silver value in assays so far was 1,700 ounces, and the lowest 48 ounces to the ton.

"The altitude of the Bull Frog district is about 3,000 feet, and within its limits is an abundant water supply, both for domestic and mill purposes, and within ten miles is plenty of timber. The townsites of Bull Frog and Amargosa are several miles from water, but it will be piped to both those towns."

A SENATOR'S OPINION

Senator W. M. Stewart of Nevada, now visiting Los Angeles, was quite right when, as he stated to a Times reporter, "Nevada made San Francisco." The Senator is of the opinion that San Francisco is a most ungrateful city, and expresses the hope that Los Angeles will not prove itself likewise. Here is what he says in the Times:

"Nevada will do wonders for Los Angeles, but we expect better treatment than we got from the Golden Gate people. Every dollar of capital that goes up to Goldfield and the Bull Frog territory is coming back to this city with five other dollars. Bull Frog is hardly two weeks old, but I believe that it will surpass Goldfield in richness. East of Death Valley there is a great region of mineral deposits that has not even been prospected. Men are pouring into Southern Nevada at the rate of several hundred a day, and Los Angeles is the natural outlet for the business that is being born in Nevada."

In all of this Senator Stewart is surely right; he understands the situation and knows what he is talking about. With a railway filling the gap between Ivanpah and Tonopah, with Goldfield on the way, the bulk of the business of those camps and of the intervening territory will come this way. The conditions are geographically right and the great undeveloped mineral belt between Searchlight on the south and Tonopah on the north, will act as the magnet to draw trade toward Los Angeles.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Report of Director of the Mint for the year 1903.

The following tables are reproduced from the report of the Director of the Mint, Washington, giving gold and silver production in the United States and in the world, during the year 1903:

UNITED STATES.

State or Territory	Gold Value	Commercial Value
Alabama	\$ 4,440,000	\$.....
Alaska	8,614,700	77,544
Arizona	4,357,600	1,829,034
California	16,104,500	503,010
Colorado	22,540,100	7,014,708
Georgia	62,000	216
Idaho	1,570,400	8,513,996
Kansas	9,700	52,965
Maryland	500	.....
Michigan	.....	27,000
Montana	4,411,900	6,826,842
Nevada	3,388,000	2,727,270
New Mexico	244,600	97,558
North Carolina	70,500	5,940
Oregon	1,290,200	63,270
South Carolina	100,700	162
South Dakota	6,826,700	119,448
Tennessee	800	7,020
Texas	.....	245,376
Utah	8,697,400	6,046,272
Virginia	13,500	5,130
Washington	279,900	159,030
Wyoming	3,600	180

Totals\$73,591,700 \$29,322,000

THE WORLD.

Country.	Gold Value	Silver Commercial Value
North America—		
United States	\$ 73,591,700	\$29,322,000
Mexico	10,677,500	38,070,000
Canada	18,834,500	1,700,800
Central Am.	1,875,300	1,142,700
Africa	67,998,100	185,300
Australasia	89,210,100	5,228,700
Europe—		
Russia	24,632,200	82,000
Austria-Hun.	2,245,100	877,000
Germany	70,500	3,144,100
Norway	2,700	106,900
Sweden	33,900	18,400
Italy	700,000	435,400
Spain	5,400,000	2,209,100
Portugal	1,300	.....
Greece	.....	573,600
Turkey	20,700	247,800
Finland	2,000,000	5,200
France	.....	403,600
Great Britain	77,300	79,000
South America—		
Argentina	30,000	50,000
Bolivia	1,000,000	4,843,600
Chile	666,900	1,402,600
Colombia	2,724,400	609,500
Ecuador	275,400	.....
Brazil	2,274,200	.....
Venezuela	84,500	.....
Gulana (Brit.)	1,611,300	.....
Gulana (Dutch)	375,900	.....
Gulana (Fch)	2,101,500	.....
Peru	592,600	943,200
Uruguay	51,500	.....
Asia—		
Japan	2,002,700	292,900
China	7,324,700	.....
India	3,000,000	.....
in (Brit.)	11,428,900	.....

NOV 19 04

NOV 12 04

BULL FROG DISTRICT, NEVADA.

Miner Man Who Has a Very Poor

Opinion of It. (42)

Los Angeles mining man, well known throughout this Southwestern country, writes the editor of the Los Angeles Mining Review from San Francisco, under date of November 14, following account of a trip he recently made over that portion of northern Nevada, lying between the Bull Pine district in the south, up Pahrump Valley, to Goldfield district in the north:

"I was sorry I could not get around here again last Thursday, but time was so limited that I could not make it. I had so much to do and many callers. I simply intended to give you a short account of my extended trip through the great Desert to the north. I was greatly disappointed in the country to the east of Death Valley along the Amargosa River through Pahrump Valley and Ash Meadows. To my surprise I found a belt of hard, curly black lime, extending to a distance of 100 miles, but little chance, if any, of ore being found. Whatever there is of a base character and very low grade. My greatest disappointment was what is known as Bull Pine district, where I had been advised and led to believe wonderful discoveries of rich gold veins have been made.

I found the Bull Frog, so far known, a fake; a great blow out of ore, perhaps about 1000 feet in length with no values that would exceed one dollar or two dollars per ton with the exception of near the south end where are some small kidneys of copper stained ore, carrying in spots, that were quite rich, but there was no quantity and but little chance to ever make anything. This is on the edge of the lime and porphyry. Surrounding it they have discovered some veins of ore in sparry limestone that look very much like the veins of Mohave county, Arizona. The veins are low in grade from one to ten and fifteen dollars per ton. Of course, these veins would have value were they near a railroad, in that country 150 miles from the coast with no timber within 100 miles, freight \$100 per ton, the worst in the world, you can see it will long time before they will amount to much. There are one thousand men there, an overflow from the crowded camps of the Goldfield district. These people are booming every stake in the country all around the little discovery; four town sites already laid out, all trying to sell in place of opening mines. The sparry belt bears farther east at the point, extending down to the Colorado River around the Vegas, and I think there will be some good mines in that section. I sent my men outfit over there for a two months campaign.

YELLOW ASTER MINES.

Some Additions to the Plant will be Made.

The following is from last week's issue of the Randsburg (California) Miner:

"This company (Yellow Aster) contemplates some new improvements with additional machinery that will very materially increase the capacity of its mills. They expect to install a couple of new rock breakers capable of reducing the ore to smaller size, enabling them to put more ore through the mills. The old breaker at the 30-stamp mill is worn out; it will be replaced with a modern breaker of greater capacity.

"A new modern breaker will be installed at the big mill in addition to the one now in use and some other improvements made, which, when completed, are expected to increase the capacity of the mills about one-fourth. There is such a tremendous quantity of ore in sight in Rand Mountain, back of the mills, that some plan has got to be devised to crush it. Either new mills must be erected, and that involves another large expenditure of water, or the capacity of the present mills must be increased.

Little Johnny, an Old Mormon prospector, sixteen miles north of Pahrump, is in very promising condition. Los Angeles parties have bonded it, and on the 400-foot level have struck a promising body of good ore, showing free gold. There is nothing in this new country yet found that justifies such excitement, or inflation. I was within fifteen or twenty miles of the Kane wonder (De La Platte new purchase) but did not go. It is "hell" to get there. I intend to continue exploration. I returned to Mohave county, where I saw more good ore gold, more positive assurance of future success in three months than you could see in a month's time in this new wonder land.

The Harman-Clark road will give

some relief to the new country when completed, but only to that portion west and north of the Vegas.

NOV 26 04

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PACIFIC STEEL.

Funds for Purchase of Properties said to Have Been Raised.

The San Diego (California) Union says that the money required for the purchase by the Pacific Steel Company of the several deposits of mineral it has been negotiating for, has been raised and that the money is in bank in San Diego. This is what the Union says:

"C. W. French, who has been working for some time to secure the fund with which the Pacific Steel Company planned to purchase the raw material deposits for the use of the company, which were contracted for some time ago, has completed his work, and with the money in the bank to close the deals, will soon have them all in shape for properly placing the enterprise before the people of the East who are interested in the establishment of the plant on this coast and on this bay.

"When the deals which are now going through are completed, the Pacific Steel Company will own the largest bodies of ore, the largest Pacific Coast beds of coal, and the largest deposits of limestone that are owned by any iron ore steel company in the country. The iron ore bodies are to be found in Lower California and in Southern California, and the steel company is to have them all. The coal properties are at Seattle, in Kern county, and in Alaska, and the limestone is here and in Lower California.

"The date of the departure of Mr. French for the East has not been definitely fixed, but it will be within a short time, or just as soon as certain matters connected with the closing up of matters here are completed.

"Telegrams received by Mr. French indicate that the interest in the project is larger than ever throughout the eastern iron and steel circles, and that large interests are anxious to see this end of the business closed up and to consult with Mr. French.

"The telegrams received from the East indicate that those interested in financing the proposition were very strongly of the opinion that the result of the election this week was going to make it much easier to finance the proposition than had the result been otherwise. All are of the same opinion, and all believe that the time for Mr. French to appear on the scene in the East is right now, as the people are interested, and ready to be more interested."

CALIFORNIA.

San Bernardino.

The San Bernardino Times-Index says that in the cases of Irwin F. Swarthout, et. al. vs. E. C. Norris et al., and Sidney Swarthout and John H. Paine vs. the same defendants, Judge Bledsoe rendered decisions as follows: In the first suit the decree enjoins the defendants from working the Anna Lee and Scranton mining claims, an undivided fourth of which is declared to be the property of Irwin F. Swarthout, C. R. Paine and W. J. Radenberger. In the second suit, an undivided two-thirds interest in the Tenderfoot mining claim is awarded to Sidney Swarthout and John H. Paine, and the remaining third to W. J. Atwood. The other defendants are enjoined from working the claim, and the plaintiffs are to recover costs from the defendants, Norris, Eicher and Leshorn.

The Times-Index says some fine samples of gold ore have been brought in from Rattlesnake Canyon, on the north slope of the San Bernardino Mountains.

Riverside.

Ore assaying \$65 gold per ton, is reported to have been found near Highgrove, a suburb of the city of Riverside. The discovery was made in Blue Mountain, and locations have been made.

Inyo.

In the Funeral range, five miles from the eastern edge of Death Valley, work is progressing on the Kean Wonder mine, which Capt. J. B. DeLamar bonded for \$160,000. Superintendent C. J. Lyser says final payment will be made about January 1st. It is stated that ore running \$200 per ton is being taken out and there is a ledge that assays \$30.

NEVADA.

Searchlight.

The following items are from the Searchlight newspaper:

At the Pompeii a station is being cut on the 262-foot level. As soon as the timbers and lumber arrive the work of timbering and straightening the shaft will begin.

A. B. Day has wired out from Los Angeles that the Searchlight Mining & Milling company has secured a lease on the Southern Nevada mill.

All the timbers for the ten additional stamps in the Quartette mill have arrived in Manvel and are now being hauled over to the mine. The iron work is expected to arrive within a few days. Over four cars of ore from the 700-foot level are now ready for shipment. Drifting is still in progress on the lower level both east and west from the shaft.

C. M. Lamb, superintendent for the Iyanough Mining company says that the company plans to improve its camp and then to start in sinking for the purpose of making air connections on the O. K. mine.

A west drift is being driven from the bottom of the Princess shaft and at a point about thirty feet in ore has been uncovered which will run in the neighborhood of \$200 a ton.

NOV 19 04

DEC 3 04

Goldfield's New Paper.

The Goldfield Review is a new paper established at Columbia, Goldfield district, Nevada. As the new camp of Columbia is distant only one mile from the town of Goldfield, the Review is quite as much a Goldfield publication as if it were located in that town. It is owned and edited by Mr. T. D. VanDevort, one of the first owners of the Tonopah Miner. Mr. VanDevort is not only an experienced newspaper man, but is also a practical mining man. He resided for some years at Randsburg, California. The Review has a good field, and under the experienced and conservative direction of Mr. VanDevort will do much to make better known the resources and opportunities for investment in Nevada's two great camps—Tonopah and Goldfield.

STEEL-HARDENING METALS

The demand for steel-hardening metals is so great in the present day that a report upon them by a competent authority is, necessarily, an interesting document. The United States Geological Survey has just issued such a report, written by Mr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, from which the following is taken: 12-3-04 G)

"There are included under the head of steel-hardening metals, nickel and cobalt, chromium, tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, titanium, and uranium, which are named in the order of the importance of their production and use for steel-hardening purposes. In this list manganese would naturally be included, but on account of its very extensive production and very large use in the purification of steel it is treated separately.

"These metals are not added to the steel to cause chemical reactions to take place, by which harmful ingredients are made to go into the slag or to pass off as gases, as is the case in the use of ferrosilicon or ferromanganese (spiegeleisen), which are added to the furnace in the original manufacture of the steel. These other ferro alloys are not added until after the steel has been manufactured, and their use is as a physical addition to the manufactured steel for the physical benefits that they confer upon it, and hence they accomplish their purpose in a manner entirely different from that of the ferrosilicon or ferromanganese.

"The special steels resulting from these additions vary among themselves, having individual properties of tensile strength and elastic limit, of conductivity, heat, and electricity, of magnetic capacity, and of resistance to impact, whether as shell or as armor plate. It was only about twenty years ago that the first of these metals, nickel, began to be used to any extent for the purpose of hardening steel, but since their introduction their use for this purpose has continued to increase steadily. Experiments are still being carried on with some of these metals in order to determine their actual commercial value with regard to the qualities that they impart to steel. In the arts it is the ferro alloy of these various metals that is first prepared and is then introduced in the required quantity into the manufactured steel, but this ferro alloy is never added to the molten mass during the manufacture of the steel. All these metals give characteristic and distinct properties to steel, but in all cases the principal quality is the increase in the hardness and the toughness of the resulting steel. Some of the metals—as nickel, chromium, and tungsten—are now entirely beyond the experimental stage and are well established

in the commercial world as definite steel-hardening metals, and new uses are being constantly devised for the different steels, which are causing a constant increase in their production. Others, as molybdenum and vanadium, though they have been proved to give certain positive values to steel, have not been utilized to any large extent as yet in the manufacture of molybdenum or vanadium steel, partly on account of the high cost of the ores containing these metals. Titanium and uranium are still in the experimental stage; and, although a good deal has been written as to the value of titanium as an alloy with steel, there is at the present time very little, if any of it, used in the manufacture of a commercial steel.

"Since the introduction of the electric furnace and the consequent methods that have been devised for reducing ores, it has become possible to obtain these ferro alloys directly from the ores by reducing them in the electric furnace, and hence experiments have been conducted on a much larger scale than formerly."

As Mr. Pratt further tells us in his very interesting report, nickel finds its largest use in the manufacture of special nickel and nickel-chromium steels, and the use of these steels for various purposes in the arts is constantly increasing. The greatest quantity of nickel steel is used in the manufacture of armor plate, either with or without the addition of chromium, and, as he states, there is probably no armor or protective deck-plate made which does not contain from up to 5 per cent. of nickel.

We have, not, practically, any nickel ore deposits in the United States. Canada is the chief source of supply for all the world, New Caledonia furnishing a small proportion. But if this country is short on nickel it is not short on tungsten ores, of which, especially in this southwestern region, there is an abundance, but which it may be added, are but very partially developed. At the present time the principal supplies of tungsten ores are from Cochise county, Arizona, and from Colorado. In the Dragoon Mountains, Cochise county, Arizona, the Primos Chemical Company, of Pennsylvania, is developing some deposits of tungsten ore, which might be more particularly designated hubnerite, with satisfactory results. The ore is readily concentrated, giving a product of from 70 to 72 per cent. tungstic acid. When it is stated that the demand for tungsten ores for use in the manufacture of ferro-tungsten to be used in the manufacture of tungsten steel, continues to increase, no additional incentive is needed to prompt an active search for them; an ore that can be concentrated and give a product containing about 70 per cent., or even less, of tungstic acid will find a ready market.

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SODA DEPOSITS.

The Carissa Chemical Company Preparing for Shipments.

The Californian, of Bakersfield, Kern county, California, says:

"The extent of the soda deposit at the lake at Carissa is greater than is generally conceived. The mineral claims located by the Carissa Chemical Company comprise 2400 acres, and over this entire surface there is a deposit of crystallized soda in depth from six inches to four feet. But this deposit is not to be utilized by the company. On the contrary, the water beneath the surface is to be pumped into the evaporating tanks, and the crystallization from this liquid will be the source of the supply. Beneath the surface, water can be had at from six inches to two feet over the entire area of the old lake bed, and this water is so highly charged with soda as to assure a very heavy precipitation when placed in the evaporating tanks. The company expects to ship forty-five tons of the unrefined product from McKittrick, Kern county, daily when its plant is in operation."

There is talk,—mostly talk, of an "immense" smelting plant to be constructed at Kingman, Mohave county, Arizona. The name of the Guggenheims is connected with the proposed enterprise, but there is nothing in evidence to show that the Guggenheims have any intention of constructing such a plant. The only peg upon which to hang such a hat is the rumor that they have started negotiations for the purchase of the railroad that runs from Kingman to Chloride, and the further rumor that they have options on the Tennessee and other lead mines at Chloride. Needles, on the California side of the Colorado River, is a more desirable point for a large smelter than is Kingman, and moreover there is a smelter already at Needles, capable of being enlarged to any desired capacity. Needles is only a short distance from Chloride, with the advantage of being on the main line of the Santa Fe, and commanding the mining districts on both sides of the Colorado River.

CALIFORNIA.

San Diego.

H. A. Barker, Receiver of the Men Cross mines has turned the property over to the Board of Managers, all liabilities having been discharged. The receipts for the last month of receivership were \$33,000 and the disbursements \$20,000, leaving cash on hand of \$12,100. The bullion product of the mines during the five months of Mr. Barker's receivership was \$56,000, and the net increase, after the payment of all expenses, fees, taxes, insurance, etc., was \$12,536.

The Yellow Aster Mines.

A new cone has been installed in the large rock crusher at the 100 stamp mill. This one is larger than the old one and crushes finer. They are now putting through 500 tons of ore each day and averaging better than that, taking the two mills together.

Nearly all the ore now going through comes from the glory holes and is let down to the Rand level. The whole mountain side is ore and the mining is more like a quarry than anything else. There is an unlimited quantity in sight and 1000 stamps would not crush it out in any reasonable length of time.

The mine is in better shape than ever before and the cost of mining and milling is lower than at any former time. A new crusher is soon to be installed at the old mill, the 30-stamp mill.

There is a tremendous accumulation of tailings the company never having done anything with them but pile them up. Now they have decided to work them and a 100-ton cyanide plant has been ordered and will be in operation. This however, will work only about one fifth of the daily accumulation.—Randsburg (California) Miner. 12-17-04

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Frazer Borax Mine.

The Lancaster (California) Gazette says: Mr. P. T. Larkens, superintendent of the Frazer Borax mine, and his engineer, Mr. C. E. Walker, have been examining the road from the mine to this point with a view to changing their shipping point, which is now Bakersfield. In order to make the change eight miles of new road must be built. The company will do this at its own expense if Los Angeles county will put the road from Gorman Station to Lancaster in shape for heavy hauling.

DEC 17 '04

THE OIL FIELDS

A WORLD BEATER.

One of the greatest oil producers the world has ever known is flooding the country in the vicinity of the Santa Maria field, Santa Barbara county, California, and despite huge steam pumps placed at various points along the river of petroleum, the tide is gaining. The well is the property of the Union Oil company of this city. It is located on the Hartnell tract near Graciosa rancho, a territory already famous for its oil production.

This well has been spouting at the rate of 10,000 barrels of oil a day. Such a record is unknown in this and seldom in any other country. Many former wells have opened with a terrific flow, but never has one of the producers continued to send forth such a volume of petroleum as that of the Union well, after the first forty-eight hours.

As an illustration of the power and capacity of the Hartnell spouter, a telegram from the foreman is to the effect that the well plugged up and ceased flowing for eight minutes. Then followed a scene which fairly terrified the crew which gathered at the derrick. With a roar which was heard several miles away, the well broke loose again, throwing six-inch bowlders and oil as far as the eye could reach. The sky overhead was fairly clouded with the spouting, spraying, black fluid. The country, for a quarter of a mile around was wet with the falling shower, and the canyon leading from the vicinity was converted into a raging torrent of oil which galloped madly over previously constructed dams toward the sea.

Powerful steam pumps already in operation along the big stream of petroleum were powerless to overcome the flow, although they drew the product into tanks at the rate of 332 barrels an hour, or 8000 barrels a day. When the wonderful well was tapped, December 2, the Union company hurried teams and construction crews to the place, and huge dams were constructed all along the canyon to a distance of two and one-half miles from the derrick. Despite the fact that several great pumps were installed

with all haste the oil has been escaping over the last dam, and additional pumping facilities will have to be put in if the record-breaking production is to be brought under control. Since the grand outburst mentioned the drillers have succeeded in turning the stream groundward so that the flow is to the canyon directly, instead of being sprayed over the surrounding territory. Pickets have been put out on all sides of the territory in order to ward off curious spectators. This precaution was taken in order to avoid the possibility of fire, which would result in dire disaster.

Oil from the well, which now holds the record, is of 26 gravity. The drill reached a depth of about 3000 feet when the upheaval occurred. The rush of petroleum was so great that the friction along the sides of the 8 3/4 inch casing raised 2000 feet of the pipe more than a foot. This means that the entire weight sustained was more than 56,000 pounds, or twenty-eight tons. The Union company has 2000 acres of territory in the vicinity of the wonderful well, all on the anticline.

WILL BE CONVERTED.

The British steamship *Dakotah*, which arrived this week at San Francisco from the Orient, has come, it is said, to be converted into an oil burner. The *Dakotah* is owned by the Standard Oil Company and flies the flag of the "Anglo-American Oil Company," as the British branch of the Rockefeller concern is styled. She is equipped for carrying petroleum in bulk, and will probably take liquid fuel as freight to the Orient. The *Dakotah*, which is a vessel of 2593 tons net register, was formerly the British steamship *Tuscany*. She was purchased recently from the *Tuscany* Steamship Company by the Standard people, who changed the vessel's name. The *Dakotah* was built at Newcastle, England, in 1902, and is equipped with every modern device for the expeditious handling of bulk oil.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

The Independent Oil Producers Agency has issued a circular letter, signed by President M. V. McQuigg and Secretary A. H. Liscumb, in which it is stated that the association now controls 415,000 barrels a month and will be ready to deliver oil by January 1, 1905. This circular was issued immediately after the recent conference of the executive committee in San Francisco, and from the text it is inferred that some definite arrangement has been made which it is not yet desired to make public. The total production at Kern River outside the Association is hardly more than 550,000 barrels a month. Some of the Association's oil is at Sunset.

12-17-04

DEC 17 04

THE Copper Market

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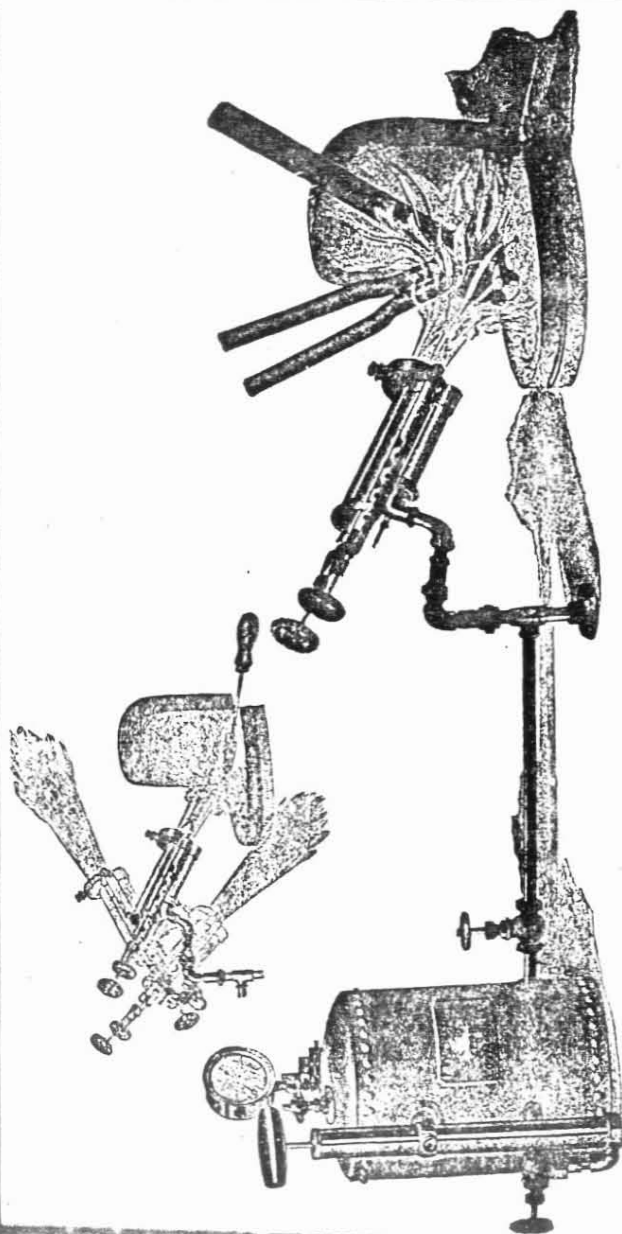
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Searchlight.

The Searchlight: After lying idle for many months the Duplex company has again resumed operations. During the period of inactivity the personnel of the company has been changed somewhat and G. F. Colton, the original locator of the property, emerges as the main member and moving spirit in the corporation. The Sutherland-Smith holdings have been acquired by Mr. Colton and Hugh Glassel.

A carload of ore, taken from the 200-foot level, has just been shipped by the Cyrus Noble Mining company to San Francisco. The shipment the Searchlight says, comprised twenty tons, and the assay value of the ore was from \$90 to \$150 a ton.

Mr. Frank Robbins, mining engineer, has been examining the Pompeii property for the company.

Tonopah.

The Tonopah Miner reports that ore shipments over the Tonopah railroad for the seven days ended December 2 were 1360 tons, of which 436 tons came from Goldfield. The shipments are divided as follows: From Tonopah,—Tonopah Company, 644 tons; Belmont, 190 tons; Tonopah Extension, 90 tons. From Goldfield,—Combination, 122 tons; Bowes Kernick lease, 115 tons; January lease, 26 tons; Florence lease, 78 tons; McDonald & Fuller lease, 95 tons.

Tonopah Miner: The Midway mill is running day and night on ore from the Sperry lease on the Valley View. The Diesel engine is working very smoothly and the percentage of saving is up to the usual high standard.

The Indiana-Tonopah Mining Company has let a contract to sink its shaft seventy-five feet deeper, and work will be resumed at once with three shifts and pushed as rapidly as possible.

The Pittsburg-Tonopah shaft is down 642 feet, with no change in the formation since last report.

The Tonopah Miner says the Chiatovich mill at Silver Peak has completed a run of 300 tons of ore from the Mary mine which gave an average return of \$60 a ton. The Mary mine is situated on the same vein which is now being opened up by the Mohawk-Alpine Mining Company.

DEC 24

at Goldfield. The prices here are worse than they were in the Klondike. No feed on the desert at all and you cannot haul more than feed and water enough to do you for ten days, so you see where you are at. I have talked to dozens of parties who have returned from trips south and east and two who have driven through from Los Angeles, and they say it is something fierce; that the horses nearly starved and choked to death, and never to think of tackling it. Burros are the only thing that will stand it, for if they are not used hard they will exist on the sage brush. You have no idea what the conditions are; you cannot see them as I see them here. I think the best and only way to do is to wait until the Clark road gets to running and then go to Vegas, or some other town along the line and outfit there for your trip. However, if my deal goes through, myself and another party are going to make a trip south and east from here, it will be a short one, only about ten days or two weeks, but I will then know more about it. Bull Frog and Tuley Canon are both booming; both are about seventy miles south of here on the edge of the Amargosa Desert and near the California line. Some terrible strikes are reported from there and the country is located for miles. I saw a party last night who drove through from Vegas. He said that wherever you looked on the desert you could see camps of prospectors and half starved horses and burros. Hunter and I had a letter brought to us from the fellow that we sent out prospecting. He was at Tuley Canon; said he had got onto some gilt edged placer and he expected that by the next time he had a chance to send a letter to us he would be able to say that he had a group of good lode claims. He said there was no feed and his burros were starving, but he got in there before the rush started and may do well for us. When he wrote there were thirty men in camp.

"I go to the postoffice every Monday morning and stand in line a couple of hours in order to get my mail. Once a week is enough. The mail service is terrible, but it is better now than it was as they have moved into the new office. I never received any papers and I don't suppose you received the Goldfield papers that I sent you, but it ought to be all right now, as they have more help and more room in the new office."

"Jim Davis has struck it very rich in one of his leases. He has two feet of pay ore, some of which runs \$52,000 to the ton. Will get a sample of it and send to you before long. Davis's backers have spent \$20,000 trying to find this ore but have at last succeeded and if nothing happens they will make a million apiece out of it. That shows what can be done if you have unlimited capital back of you, but it does take coin and lots of it."

such as any an intelligent person could mining man could write. Following is another of his letters:

"The camp is just about as it was when I wrote you last, very lively and weather beautiful. Don't think of tackling that prospecting trip for you cannot pull through. I tell you it is something fierce. I never could have got along on that \$150 grub stake and am glad that I never got it. It costs \$4 per day to feed a team right here

DEC 24 '04

Another Death Valley Strike.

The De La Mar (Nevada) Lode says: "Frank Murray passed through Caliente with a sack of free gold ore in decomposed quartz showing strings of wire gold giving high values. He has been in Death Valley for the past five months, and has located four claims in the Saw Tooth range, and has completed 110 feet of the shaft work on a three foot ledge going \$135 per ton. He struck a rich vein of free gold showing black hematite of iron and coarse gold, fourteen inches wide, going \$4500 per ton."

RESAMOND DISTRICT.

Still another quartz ledge carrying good gold values has been uncovered on the famous little hill four miles west of Resamond (Kern country, California), on which are already situated several paying mines and three stamp mills with cyanide apparatuses.

G. A. Carter and G. C. Melrose are the locators. The claim is a wedge. Work has only been begun, but the quartz shows \$4 to \$5 on the surface. The claim belonging to and now being developed by Miss Ella Kinton of Resamond is an extension of the same ledge and on this claim the vein is about thirty feet from wall to dike. Miners acquainted with the character of ores on the hill say that this lead is the finest yet. This claim, called the M. C., is bounded on the south by the famous Lida mine owned by E. M. Hamilton.—Lancaster Gazette.

(11) Southern Belle.

The Bishop (California) Register says: "Supt. Vandercook, of the Southern Belle, has brought in some fine ore from that company's property. The chunks were well sprinkled with gold and run into the hundreds in value per ton. It is from a new ledge, or rather from the old one which former workers in the mine had lost. The new ore was struck within eighteen inches of the old workings, at a point where drifting began in an opposite direction."

DEC 24 '04

The Giant Ledge.

It is learned that another large body of ore has been uncovered on the Giant Ledge property, in the New York Mountains district, San Bernardino county, California. This new strike was made on the Funchal claim, at the north end of the Giant Ledge Copper Company's group, and adjoining the Hard Cash claim upon which the company has done so much development and with such good results. The ore in the Funchal is copper, silver and lead. Mr. L. M. Gregory, the president of the company, will leave Los Angeles today to inspect the new find.

CALIFORNIA.

San Diego County.

San Diego News: Mr. Taylor, the new owner of the High Peak mine at Julian, has purchased the Elevada Mill at Banner and moved it up to Julian where it will be run on ore from the High Peak.

Inyo County.

The Independent says, on the authority of John Anton, of Lone Pine, that a company has been formed in Los Angeles for the purpose of working the old Keynot mine at Beveridge, known as the Keynot Mining and Milling Company. The concern has bonded the property from Mrs. Lasky, and has made the first payment.

Arrangements have been completed which will lead to the construction within the next few weeks of a stamp mill and cyanide plant on the water claims just west of the townsite of Goldfield. G. L. Dean of Pasadena purchased the ground, consisting of twenty acres, and telegraphed his associate in Southern California to have a mill which they own in Inyo county torn down and shipped here at once. A cyanide plant of forty tons capacity and two concentrators, together with pumps and a gasoline engine, will also be forwarded. Mr. Dean is a practical mining and milling man and a member of the firm of Dean & Jones, well known operators of Southern California and owners of a number of prominent properties in the Slate and Argus ranges of Inyo county, California.

William Kadish of Baker City, Oregon, has erected a building on Broadway, between Columbia and Goldfield, in which he will install an up-to-date sampling plant. The machinery is now en route from Oregon and is expected within the next few days.

The Goldfield Review prints a statement by John S. Stottler, who recently arrived at Goldfield from Death Valley. Mr. Stottler learned from the chief engineer of "Borax" Smith's surveying party that the survey for Smith's new railroad, which will connect with the Clark road at Soda Lake, thirty miles north of Daggett, has been completed, and that as soon as the material arrived work on the road would begin. At present the survey has only been run to Furnace Creek, where are located the big borax deposits of the Pacific Coast Borax company. This point is situated about forty miles south of Bull Frog, and it is the general impression that when the road reaches Furnace it will be continued on to Bull Frog, and thence on to connect with the Tonopah and Goldfield road somewhere near this district.

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DEC 31 04

The Fano Gem Mine.

This property is situated on Coahuilla Mountain, in Riverside county, California, about ten miles west of Thomas Mountain, and about twenty miles northeast of Pala. It was discovered by Mr. Bert Simmons in May, 1903, and sold to Mr. E. A. Fano of Diego. The Fano mining ground has turned out some green beryl, spodumene, and gem tourmalines, and is still furnishing gem minerals in fair quantity. It consists of some twelve mining claims. The deepest working is 200 feet with a considerable amount of drifting done.

The California King.

In a recent report from Philadelphia it is stated that at a meeting of the principal stockholders and directors of the California King Gold Mines Company, whose mines are in San Diego county, California, it was decided that just as soon as the stockholders took up the remaining \$15,000 of bonds which were still unsold the directors would advance the company \$20,000 against the company's note for that amount.

THE LANE MILL.

Mr. C. C. Lane, of Los Angeles has received the following letter from Mr. J. Andrew Wauchope, general manager of the Nobles Gold Mines, Ltd., at Descanso, San Diego county, California, the letter dated December 12, 1904:

"In reply to your inquiry as to the quantity of rock crushed up to date, by the seven foot Lane mill purchased by the Noble Mines, Ltd., in August, 1902, I have to inform you that we crushed over 6000 tons. The repairs have not cost a nickel (except the slight repairs of screens.)

The five-stamp mill which I use as a secondary crusher has been responsible for about thirty per cent. of the work, the Lane mill 70 per cent. with less power than the stamps. The gain in output is 380 per cent. by using the Lane mill; to say nothing of its amalgamating powers. I have no hesitation in saying that the tracks and tires are yet good to crush 10,000 tons more of our rock."

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